INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

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VOL. XXIV NO. 297 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

No Relief From Inflated Ratio

Viceroy Declines PARLEYS WITH *Devaluationists*

NO EXPERIMENT WITH RUPEE NOW

Britain To Hoard Gold, While Flight Of Yellow Metal From India Goes On

NEW DELHI, Dec. 15.

The Currency League of Madras recently addressed the Viceroy requesting him to receive a deputation.

The Private Secretary to the Viceroy, in reply, has stated that there was "no intention of changing the policy of the Government of India, in regard to the maintenance of the present rupee ratio", and that in these circumstances, it was clear that "no useful purpose would be served by His Excellency receiving a deputation on the subject.—A. P.

RUPEE-STERLING RATIO

No Devaluation For Years To Come

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Owing to the impending important constitutional changes, the present is no time for embarking on a currency experiment with the rupee concludes "Financial News," after a lengthy review of the arguments for and against any alteration in the existing rupee-sterling ratio.

The writer points out that the Reserve Bank is charged with the task of submitting proposals to the Governor-General in Council regarding a suitable basis for a permanent monetary system for India, as soon as the international situation becomes stable.

Moreover, as the financial safeguards in the New Constitution make it impossible for any change to be made in the value of the rupee without the consent of the Governor-General in Council, there need be no fear that the inauguration of provincial autonomy will mean devaluation by legislative pressure.—Reuter.

INCREASE IN GOLD RESERVES

Chamberlain's Statement In Commons

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Mr. Chamberlain stated in the House of Commons that it had been decided temporarily to increase the gold held in the issue department of Bank of England by 65 million. Such a step by itself would mean a sharp expansion in the credit basis which was at present unjustified. Therefore, fiduciary issue had been reduced by 60 millions.

Asked in the House of Commons whether Government proposed to take steps to provide a harbour at Telaviv, Palestine, the Colonial Secretary said that the question of harbour facilities at Telaviv and Jaffa was being considered by the Government in consultation with the High Commissioner in Palestine but at present he was unable to make a statement.—Reuter's Special.

CONFOUNDING MOVE OF BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON, December 15.

The City is confounded by the Bank of England's large gold purchase of 65 million sterling from the Equalisation Fund and simultaneous reduction of Fiduciary Note issue by 60 million. From the host of diverse opinions emerges the majority view that the action indicates the British authorities belief that such pressure on Sterling as may be experienced through withdrawals of French funds and possible resumption of outflow of capital to Wall Street could be counteracted by employment of Equalisation Funds, remaining in vast gold holdings. It is pointed out that at a time when the underlying trend of Sterling is firm it is most opportune for re-establishing funds freedom of action as after disposing of some of its gold holdings, the Fund is better equipped to arrest undesirable appreciation of sterling.—Reuter.

NO DISMEMBERMENT OF SYRIA

France Stands By Mandatory Rights

GENEVA, Dec. 15.

"France is determined to maintain her full rights as a mandatory of Syria, declared M. Vienot the Turkish claim that Antioch the League Council discussing the French representative before and Alexandretta should administratively be separated from Syria and policed by International Gendarmerie, pending final settlement.

M. Vienot denied that France claimed sovereignty over Antioch and Alexandretta. She was willing to abide by any decision of the League but urged that the adaptation of these districts from Syria would make a deplorable impression on Arab opinion.—Reuter.

HARIJANS TO EMBRACE SIKHISM

NEW DELHI, Dec. 15.

Five hundred Harijans will embrace Sikhism here to-morrow.

They started from Hapur on 13th December on foot. They halted at Phalkoh where they were enthusiastically welcomed by the local Sikhs. At Ghaziabad they received a similar welcome.

The Jatha arrives here to-morrow afternoon. They will be received by prominent local Sikhs at the Jumna river and will be taken in a procession to the municipal gardens where a meeting will be held.

The conversion ceremony will be held on the 17th instant.—A. P.

REBEL FORCES ROUTED

CONGRESS WINS TWO SEATS

Result Of Council Of State Elections In Madras

MADRAS, Dec. 15.

In the Council of State elections for four seats from the Non-Mahomedan constituency of the Presidency the following have been declared elected:—Rau Bahadur K. Govindachari (735 votes) M. CT. M. Chidambaram Chettiar (617 votes).

Mr. Narayandas Ghirdharidas (588 votes).

Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu (522 votes).

The last two were official Congress candidates. Mr. Ranganayakulu, the fifth candidate, was defeated.

From the Mahomedan Constituency Syed Mahomed Padsha, who secured 126 votes, defeated Mr. Ahmed Meeran Saheb, M.L.C., who secured 55 votes. This is the fourth time in succession that Mr. Mahomed Padsha has been elected.—A. P.

NO TRADE TALKS WITH U. K. TILL MAY

Will Board Of Trade Bend To United Indian Opinion?

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, December 15.

The Government of India having received the decision of the Non-Official Panel of Advisers on the proposals of the British Board of Trade relating to the fresh trade agreement, are now forwarding it this week to London. The tone in which the un-Official Panel felt constrained to criticise the British proposals and the unanimity of opinion behind this criticism in India is expected to tone down the attitude of the Board of Trade in London. In any case the negotiations will now be more protracted and the possibility of the Un-Official Delegation proceeding to London in February is, therefore, rendered uncertain. The earliest that the Delegation may proceed to London, if at all, will be at the end of May or the beginning of June.

Probably Sir Mahomed Zafrullah, who will have to attend the Imperial Conference will continue his stay there and if the negotiations in the meanwhile conclude, he will present for the final stage of the official pourparlers.

INDO-BRITISH TRADE TALKS

Negotiations To Start Only In May Or June

NEW DELHI, Dec. 15.

The "United Press" understands that the note of the panel of the unofficial advisers to the Indo-British trade negotiation has been forwarded to His Majesty's Government. Trade negotiations which are expected to commence in London in February are likely to be postponed till May or June. Meanwhile temporary Ottawa arrangements will continue.—United Press.

INCREASED IMPORTS IN BRITAIN

LONDON, Dec. 15

Imports for November were £78 671.000 being an increase of £72 00,000 over previous November.

Exports were £38.441.000 a decrease of £959,000 for the corresponding month.—Reuter.

HEAVY TOLL OF CASUALTIES IN FIERCE BATTLE

Moroccan Troops And German Contingent Driven Back

MADRID, Dec. 15.

A Defence Committee declares that the enemy was totally routed after a battle lasting over five hours in Boadilla Del Monte sector, south-west of Madrid and left over 2,000 dead, besides many wounded in the Government lines.

The attack was one of the three launched by the Insurgents, and in Boadilla sector, Moroccan troops and German contingents who recently arrived charged, supported by aeroplanes and a number of tanks. It is claimed that enemy was driven back in every case with heavy losses.—Reuter.

FIERCE BATTLE NEAR MADRID

Government Claim Insurgents Were Repulsed

MADRID, Dec. 15.

A fierce battle was fought yesterday outside Madrid when the insurgents attacked Valedmorillo between Madrid and Escorial. Government claims that the insurgents have been repulsed.—Reuter.

GOVT. APPROACHING ANTI-FASCIST PARTIES

Wanted A "Government That Will Govern"

BARCELONA, Dec. 14.

The Catalan President, Senor Companys, admits that Cabinet reconstruction is going on and declares:

"I am approaching all anti-Fascist parties with a view to finding the best solution to the present crisis..

"We must insist upon social discipline. We need a Government that will govern."—Reuter.

WELCOME TO M. N. ROY

To-day's Public Meeting At Congress House

The citizens of Bombay will welcome Comrade M. N. Roy at a public meeting called under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the compound of the Congress House. Sjt. K. F. Nariman, President of the B.P.C.C. will preside. Loud speakers will be installed at the meeting.

STOP PRESS

SIANFU SURROUNDED

NANKING, December 15.

It is announced that Sianfu is now completely surrounded by Government troops and Government aeroplanes dropped leaflets in the City, calling on rebels to surrender the captives. Mr. Donald has denied the report that Mr. Yang Huchen is leading a counter revolt against the Rebels and has described the dramatic interview between Mr. Chang Hsueh Liang and Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek in which the former entreated the latter to accept his proposals, particularly alliance with Soviet against Japan. Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek however, declared that this was impossible at present.—Reuter.

SUPPORT CONGRESS

Sardar Patel's Appeal To Trichy-Tanjore Voters Of Assembly

MADRAS, Dec. 15.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee, has issued the following appeal to the voters in Trichi-Tanjore constituency:—

"I have asked Mr. K. Santhanam, Editor of the "Indian Express," to stand as a Congress candidate for the bye-election to the Indian Legislative Assembly for Trichy-Tanjore General Constituency. This seat has been rendered vacant by the resignation of Dr. T. S. S. Rajan. Mr. Santhanam is well-known to the constituency and his services and sacrifices and his qualifications are also matters of public knowledge.

"I appeal to the voters to accord him the fullest support."—United Press.

OVERSUBSCRIBED FIFTY TIMES

Indian Iron And Steel Company Issues New Stock

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Subscription lists in connection with the issue of £ one and a half million 4 per cent. first mortgage debentures at 98, and half a million sterling 4 per cent. convertible second mortgage debenture stock at par, and 731,464 ordinary shares of rupees ten each at par (15 per share) by the Indian Iron and Steel Company closed this morning at 9.05 a.m.

ORDINARY SHARES OVERSUBSCRIBED.

LATER.

The Indian Iron and Steel ordinary shares have been oversubscribed over fifty times by excess of applications from shareholders, apart from applications from the public.—Reuter.

RUBBER QUOTA FOR 1937

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The Rubber Committee has fixed the permissible quota at 75 per cent. for the first quarter of 1937 and 80 per cent. for the second quarter.

The next meeting will be held on Jan. 26.

RUSSIAN STEAMER ON FIRE

Crew Reported To Be Saved

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 14.

A Russian steamer whose name is unknown, is reported to be on fire at latitude 36,39 North, longitude 0.15 East.

Apparently the crew have been picked up by Spanish warship standing by.—Reuter.

"Queen Mary" To Be Overhauled

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.

It is now learned that the "Queen Mary's" removal from service until February 17 is due to ordinary scheduled winter overhaul.—Reuter's Special.

Sholapur:—Big cross palanque procession of His Holiness Jagadguru of Chitradurg of Lingayat Community has been arranged from Thursday morning at Sholapur. About two lakhs of people from all sides are expected. The procession will be filmed by Messrs. Baba Saheb Warad and Kadadi.

Anti-Nanking Revolt Spreads To Kansu

Fighting Between Rebel Forces And Govt. Troops: Donald Returns Safe

NANKING, Dec. 15.

The revolt against the Nanking Government spread to Lanchow, the capital of the province of Kansu, 300 miles from Sianfu.

Fighting has broken out there between Government troops and forces commanded by Yu Hsueh Chung, one of Marshal Chang Hsueh Liang's principal subordinates.

Government troops advancing along the Lungha Railway have reached a point, fifteen miles from Sianfu.

CHIANG-KAI-SHEK DETAINED AT SIANFU

SHANHAI, Dec. 15.

Marshal Chiang Kai Shek is detained in the centre of Sianfu. He is well and in good spirits. According to a telephone message received from Mr Donald.—Reuter.

CHIANG-KAI-SHEK UNHARMED

Donald Returns To Loyang

NANKING Dec. 15.

Mr. Donald has returned to Loyang from Sianfu according to an official Chinese source.

Mr. Donald stated that Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek was unharmed.—Reuter.

CONFUSED SITUATION AT SIANFU

NANKING, Dec. 15.

The situation at Sianfu has been confused. The report that Chiang Kai Shek has escaped has not been firmed.

An unconfirmed report says that Nanking Government troops are advancing up Lunghai Railway and are stated now to be within fifty miles of Sianfu.

The report adds that the city is quite, and this has led officials to doubt the report of Yang Huchen's counter-revolt.

Nine Government planes flew over Sianfu and bombed Chang Hsue Hiang's troops as they were constructing defences around the city, but did not bomb the city because the position of hostilities is not known.

Chang Hsue Hiang, who is still in control of Sianfu has broadcast a fierce denunciation of Government.

The rebels at Sianfu have established joint headquarters with the Communists.—Reuter.

IS IT SUICIDE?

SHANGHAI, Dec. 14.

Marshal Chiang Hsue Hiang has telegraphed the death of General Chien Ta Chun, Chief of Staff to Marshal Chiang Kai Shek. The telegram says he committed suicide but the officials here think that Gen. Chien Ta Chun was killed when the r attacked Marshal Chiang Kai Shek's bodyguard.—Reuter.

Strike On B. N. Railway Spreading, Wires Giri

Agent Complains Of Want Of Legal Notice From Workmen: Raises Communist Bogey

BOMBAY, Dec. 14.

Mr. V. R. Kalappa, Secretary-in-Charge, B. N. Railway Workers Union, wires under date December 14, from Kharagpur:—

"The strike on the Bengal Nagpur Railway commenced exactly at 10 p.m. on December 13 as has already been announced.

"At Kharagpur alone, about 10,000 workers including Loco, Carriage, Commercial, Transportation, Engineering and Workshop staff laid down their tools. According to an information received at the Central Union Office, various centres have also joined the strike. The strikers are adamant in their demands."—United Press.

Officials Strive To Keep Up Scheduled Timings

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

With regard to the strike on the Bengal Nagpur Railway, a prominent official of that railway said to the Associated Press:—"We are doing our best to move traffic normally. In fact all trains arrived at Howrah at the scheduled time."—A. P.

STRIKE CONFINED TO INFERIOR STAFF ONLY?

NEW DELHI, Dec. 15.

Latest information received here from Calcutta shows that the strike on the B. N. Railway is practically confined to the Indian lower staff at the Kharagpur workshops and a proportion of the staff at a few loco sheds and marshalling yards. The staff at roadside stations have taken no action. Certain elements of the loco carriage and wagon and traffic inferior yard and running staff absented themselves from duty at main centres yesterday, such as Shalimar, Kharagpur, Bhojideh, Adra and Khandra. But no difficulty was experienced in maintaining normal train service both coaching and goods. To-day owing 'Id' festival a holiday was observed at the Kharagpur workshops.

Mr. V. V. Giri M.L.A., wiring to the Associated Press at New Delhi to-day from Adra says that the strike is spreading.—A. P.

Authorities Suspect Communists at Root Of Trouble

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, December 13.

The causes of the strike on B. N. Railway and its legal aspects has been ascertained from authoritative quarters.

The trouble began when 27 men at Bjojideh, who were surplus, were offered work elsewhere at lower rates. The men refused to work and preferred dismissal. This was followed by sympathetic

(Continued on page 8 Col. 3).

TABULATED ADLETS ONE Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words "Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

For friendly communication, marriage, inter-caste or inter-provincial apply with postage: Mukhopadhyaya, Parel, Bombay, 12. 7428.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted immediately a Gujarati Typist Clerk. Pay Rs. 30. Apply with copies of certificates by post (or in person between 11 and 12 a.m. on week days) before the 19th inst. to: Principal, Sheth A. P. High School, Santa Cruz. (4506)

Rupnarain Bank Ltd., Nala Street, Bareilly.—Wanted— A qualified manager, a cashier and some clerks for the above bank. Apply with bust-photo and testimonials if any, stating age, height and minimum salary acceptable. Personal or cash security of Rs. 1,000 essential from manager. Last date of application 10th November, 1936. Managing Director. (7384).

Wanted Organiser and Organising Secretary for the Free India General Insurance Co., Ltd. of Cawnpore, on Salary &|or commission. Unique opportunity for really capable persons of influence and good family connections. Apply to the Managing Director (shortly on tour) C|o. Sardargriha Hotel, Crawford Market, Bombay No. 2 7430.

Wanted an experienced Gujarati with perfect knowledge of English correspondence and Gujarati accounts. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience and salary required, Box No. 7424, "Bombay Chronicle".

Required immediately in Delhi by a Newly established Radio firm a Radio Mechanic. He must have had at least two or three years' practical experience, preferably with some well-established German Radio dealing establishment. The selected candidate will be expected to look after the mechanic as well as the Sales Department. Apply with attested copies of certificates with necessary particulars stating lowest salary acceptable to:—P. O. Box No. 20, Delhi. (4489).

12. TO BE LET.

Hornby Building 174 Hornby Road, above Abdoola Company, rooms, flats for office, club, school, hotel, residence with lift. Rent 20|- to 250|-. Apply Cassinath's Office, 19 Bastion Road, Telephone: 20357. (7390).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To Let Shops and Rooms in Shri Hari Nivas at Gowalia Tank, in Mathuradas Bhuvan at Khetwadi Back Road and in Shri Hari Sadan near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road. Apply to Purshottam Govindjee, 62-66, Vithalwadi. Telephone No. 23518. (7439).

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

For Hindus only—Spacious and airy flats of 3 rooms and kitchen or two rooms separately to let at 135 Chamarbaug Road, Parel, opp. G. I. P. Workshop. Apply within. (7415).

27. HOTELS

Enjoy Christmas cheerfully at Dave Hindu Hotel, Mahableshwar. Enviably situated luxurious bungalow with every comfort under the most efficient management. Inquire Dave Sweet Mart, Grant Road|Dadar. Telephone 42919. (7438).

44. MEDICAL.

Without Operation and Drugs.— Appendicitis, Epilepsy, Insanity, Eczema, Diabetes, Hysteria, Leocorrhoea. Perfectly cured. Free Prospectus in English, Urdu, Hindi or interview, Dr. R. R. Khetti, New Delhi. (7010).

53 DENTISTS

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th January. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (7355).

74 AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted for the Sylvan Star Insurance Trust Ltd., Delhi. (Directorate includes Maharaja Bahadur Sir Prodyot Coomar Tagore, K.C.I.E., Sir Prabha Shanker Pattani, K.C.I.E., Nawab Sir Mohammad Yamin Khan, Kt., M.L.A., Shah Goverdhan Lal Kabra and M. L. Khaitan, Esqrs.), Chief Agents and District Organisers for Bombay Presidency. Test business essential. Really permanent career for pushing and capable men. Apply giving particulars to the Managing Director, Dr. C. L. Mohindra, M.A., Ph.D., P. O. Box No. 146, Delhi. (4508).

Wanted—Booksellers, Stationers, Newspaper Agents, Shopkeepers and Sparetime Canvassers all over India to sell large 20" x 15" Poultry Propaganda Wall Calendars for 1937 (with 12 Numbers on each) retail at four Annas each (postage two annas extra). Handsome Discounts offered on quantities over 25 Copies Delivered Free by Rail in India at Wholesale Trade Rates. Send a Stamp for Free Specimen Sheet with further particulars and Trade Terms. A complete Calendar for 1937 (with 12 Numbers) will be sent Post Free on receipt of six Annas. Apply immediately: The Asian Poultry Institute. 11 West, Connaught Road, Poona.

123. FURNITURE.

Gujarat Furniture Works means "Quality Furniture" in Modern style. Showroom and factory, Shree Krishna Panta Nivas, near Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum. Phone 25498. 7316.

155. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

Wanted.—N. Z. Forest Bonds. Reflex and Leica Cameras. Publications of Carrington (Paris). Must be cheap. Buchan "Krishnakunj", Allahabad. (7435)

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

Soya Beans sold Wholesale and Retail. B. M. Palekar, 168, Girgaum Road, Bombay. (4513).

For Sale, Hire or on Long Lease— Up-to-date Studios of two units well equipped with Modern machineries and appliances of rare quality to be found in Indian Studios, Laboratory, etc., with well furnished spacious garden and Tank and two princely houses for rehearsal rooms and other blocks situated in Calcutta, is for sale, hire or on long lease. Apply to Box No. 4423, "Bombay Chronicle."

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

The above Society formally announces that, in view of the relinquishment by Messrs. Croft Mody & Co., of the Chief Agency of the Society for India, Burma and Ceylon, and of the retirement under the Society's Superannuation Scheme of Mr. Bomanshaw Kavasji, Manager under the Chief Agents, the several powers of attorney granted by the Society in favour of Mr. Jamshedji Nusserwanji Mody, Sole Partner in the firm of Messrs. Croft Mody & Co. and the power of attorney granted by Mr. Jamshedji Nusserwanji Mody by way of substitution to Mr. Bomanshaw Kavasji will stand revoked as and from mid-night on the 31st December, 1936.

Dated this 12th day of December, 1396.

(Signed) H. C. H. HIGHTON,
Superintendent of Foreign Branches.
4504

NOTICE

Mr. V. R. MAYANDE, who was the Manager at our Vasant Talkies, Poona, is no longer in our services. Anybody dealing with him shall be doing so at his own risk and responsibility.
VASANT TALKIES.
4512

WE TEST SIGHT by the latest and best methods, known to Optical Science.

Our consultants are English Qualified Opticians. Fellows of the British Optical Association and Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians.
LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD.
(Incorporated in England)
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.
For Appointment Phone 21827.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE HEREBY INVITED by the Publicity Committee of the Faizpur Congress Session for the sole privilege of taking a Talkie—News—Reel of the Faizpur Congress Session. The TENDERS should reach this Office before the 20th December, 1936.
CHAIRMAN.
Publicity Committee, of the Reception Committee to the Faizpur Congress Session.
Dt. 14-12-36.
4507.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

I. C. No. 18 of 1936.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913 and
In the matter of the BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES CO., LTD., and Reduced.

THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Co., Ltd. and Reduced. ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Wadia herein on the 6th day of November, 1936, confirming the reduction of Capital of the abovenamed Company from Rupees 1,29,390 to Rupees 43,130 and the Minute approved by His Lordship showing with respect to the Capital of the Company as altered, the several particulars required by the Indian Companies Act 1913, was registered by the Registrar of Companies, Bombay, on the 11th dav of December, 1936. The said Minute is in the words and figures following:—

"That the Capital of the Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co. Ltd., (and Reduced) henceforth is Rs. 43,130—divided into 4313 shares of Rs. 10 each instead of the original paid up Capital of Rs. 1,29,390—divided into 4313 shares of Rs. 30—each and that the sum of Rs. 20 out of the said sum of Rs. 30 has been paid off."

Dated this 14th day of December, 1936.

MADHAVJI AND CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioner Company.
4505.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that (1) SITARAM BHAWRAM KENY, (2) BHOLANATH SITARAM KENY, (3) VASANT SITARAM KENY and (4) SHRIKRISHNA SITARAM KENY, the last two being minors by their father and natural guardian the said Sitaram Bhawram Keny, all of Bombay Agri Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell their half share in the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at the West side of Dadar Main Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 311 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of the land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 16, 474, 487, 498 and 504, New Nos. 11884 and 12492 and New Survey Nos. 1D|2001 and Cadastral Survey No. 77 of Dadar Naigaum Division, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 522 (5 AC), Street No. 3 and New Street No. 6 situate at Dadar Cross Road, and bounded, on or towards the North by the property of Ramnath Bhawram Keny, on or towards the East by the property of Ramnath Bhawram Keny, on or towards the South by Dadar Cross Road, and on or towards the West by the property of Bhawram Mukundji Keny.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1936.

RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4511

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FROFERTY SITUATE AT VICTORIA CROSS LANE, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal & Co., Attorneys for the Vendors Sorab Behramji Warden, Hirjibhai Behramji Warden, Jamshedji Behramji Warden, and Pestonji Behramji Warden, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction in one lot on site on MONDAY, 21st December, 1936, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) the following very valuable landed properties on the premises.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of free hold land by admeasurement 2081. 22 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 2/3649 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1/576 of the Mazagaon, together with buildings standing thereon, assessed under "E" Ward No. 7690, Street No. 10A and "E" Ward 7691 (1), Street No. 10 all which premises are situate at Victoria Third Cross Lane and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Victoria Third Cross Lane, on or towards the West by the property belonging to the late Sir Ratan Jamsetji Tata bearing New Survey No. 3651, on or towards the North by the property belonging to the representative of the late Sir Jacob Sassoon and on or towards the South by the property of the Vendors firstly described in the second schedule hereto.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situated on the North side of Victoria Road and on West side of Victoria Third Cross Lane and by admeasurement 1779.45 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old No. 106, 107, Collector's New No. 16940, Old Survey No. 1/703 and 2/903, New Survey No. 1B/3749 and Cadastral Survey No. 1/576 of Mazagaon and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North partly by the property of Vendors described in the First Schedule hereto and partly by the property in the tenure or occupation of the late Sir Ratan Jamsetji Tata bearing New Survey No. 3651, on or towards the South partly by the property of Vendors, Secondly described in the Schedule and partly by the property of the Administrators of the estate of the late Dinshaw Sorabji Warden, on or towards the East by Victoria Third Cross Lane aforesaid, and on or towards the West partly by the property of the Vendors described in the First Schedule hereto and partly by the property in the tenure or occupation of the late Sir Ratan Jamsetji Tata bearing New Survey No. 3651 together buildings standing thereon assessed by the Assessor under Ward and Street Numbers, namely:—

E Ward No.	Street No.	Name of Street
7689 (6)	4E	Victoria Road.
7689 (11)	4J	Do.
Part of 7690	10A	Victoria Third Cross Lane.
Part of 7691 (1)	10	Do.
7689 (3)	14	Do.
7691 (2)	14	Do.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at the North side of Victoria Road (formerly known as Mount Road) containing by admeasurement 3635 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the Administrators of the late Dinshaw Sorabji Warden, on or towards the West by the property of the late Sir Ratan Jamsetji Tata bearing New Survey No. 3651, on or towards the North by the property of the Vendors firstly described in this Schedule and on or towards the South by the Victoria Road aforesaid and bearing along with other Land Collector's Old Nos. 106 and 107, Collector's New No. 16340, Old Survey No. 1/703 and 2/703, New Survey No 1B/3649 and Cadastral Survey No. 2/576 of the Mazagaon said premises are assessed under the following Ward and Street Numbers, namely:—

E Ward Nos.	Street Nos.	Name of Street.
7689 (2) (formerly part of 7689 (1-2)	16a formerly 16)	Victoria Third Cross Lane.
7689 (4) (formerly part of 7689 (4-5)	148-158 (formerly 140-146)	Victoria Road.
7689 (7)	4F	Do.
7689 (8)	4G	Do.
Part of 7689 (9)	4H	Do.
7689 (10)	4I	Do.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal & Co., Solicitors for the Vendors at their Office, Surya Mahal, No 5, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT JACKERIA MASJID.

Under instructions from Messrs. Kharas & Co., Attorneys for the First & Second Mortgagees, and on account and the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Mortgagor Mr. Cassam Ismail, under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 9th May 1935, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, 18th December, 1936, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on site the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazandari land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the East side of the Second Dontad Street also known as Jackeria Masjid Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay bearing Collector's New No. 1870, Survey No. 2989 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 1415 of Mandvi Division and containing by admeasurement 159 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 126 and now under B Ward No. 2664 and Street Nos. formerly 443 and 445 and now 99 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Mohomed Saleh Gankoolkar, on or towards the West by the said Jackeria Masjid Street, on or towards the North by the property of Joosab Jan Mohomed and on or towards the South by the property of Moosa Joosab.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KALBADEVI ROAD

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Bejnath Harnandrai Ruia, Fatehchand Bejnath Ruia, Shrikisan Bejnath Ruia traded as Harnandrai Bejnath the Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on MONDAY, 28th December, 1936, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the right, title and interest of the said Insolvents and of Keshavdas Fatehchand Ruia and Madhavprasad Shrikrishna Ruia and of Shrimati Suvatabai widow of Ramnarain Harnandrai the mortgagee, in the undermentioned immovable property situate at Kalbadevi Road in the pursuance of an order dated 26th day of August, 1936, made by the High Court of Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate lying and being on the east side of the Kalbadevi Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 516 square yards or thereabouts and mentioned in the Collector of Land Revenue's Bill as containing 400 square yards being a portion of the large piece of Pension and Tax land formerly computed to contain 1,680 8/9 square yards and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue as containing an area of 1,762 square yards for which the annual ground rent charged by Government is Rupees six, anna one and pies eleven but found by a recent survey to contain 1,988 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 274. New No. A/1905, Old Survey No. 75, New Survey No. 2/1490 and Cadastral Survey No. 1875 Bhuleshwar Division together with the newly erected dwelling house or buildings fronting the Kalbadevi Road and which said buildings are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 469 470(1) and 470(2) and Street Nos. 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269 and 257A and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East and North by the property formerly belonging to Damodar Lakhmidas and now belonging to Khetseydas Hurmukhrai on the West by the said Kalbadevi Road and on the South partly by a passage and partly by the property formerly of the late Kashinath Joshi and now of Keshowji Ramji Lakhmidas and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Vendors at their Office in Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers.

THE EMPIRE

Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

THE MOST INTELLIGENT PICTURE OF THE YEAR!

THE CRIME OF DR. FORBES

A 20th Century Fox production with
GLORIA STUART
SARA HADEN
ROBERT KENT

NEXT SATURDAY

Another Triumph for WALLACE BEERY! Another World-Resounding LAUGH from his Millions of Admirers!

"OLD HUTCH"

with
ERIC LINDEN
CECILIA PARKER

Plans Open. —:::— Phone 20216.

GRAND-GALA OPENING!
Come and join thousands to enjoy ID Holiday to-day by witnessing
VARIETY FICTURES' Maiden Musical Extravaganza
SHOKH-DILRUBA
Starring:
KHOORSHEED, YASMINE, S. NAZIR, KAMLAKAR
Directed by: Sjt. J. P. ADVANI.
Now Running at
THE GLOBE
Talkies, Sandhurst Road.
Time: Daily 3 shows: 2-45, 5-15 and 8.
On 'Id' and 'Vasi Id' shows begin from 12 noon.

PUBLIC DEMANDS—
"We want it again and again"
And here you are.....
Come up and join the thousands
Enjoy your "Id" holidays
New Theatres Ltd's Masterpiece of life and literature.

DEVDAS

Starring:
SAIGAL
with JAMUNA, RAJKUMARI, P. SANYAL, K. C. DEY, SHOBE and NEMO
Directed by: Sjt. P. BARUA.
MINERVA
TALKIES Lamington Rd.
Time: 5-15 and 8
To-day Special Matinee at 2-45.

4TH GLORIOUS WEEK
Come and join the thousands...
New Theatres Ltd's Greatest Social Epic
MANZIL
OR
GRIHA-DAH
Directed by: Sjt. P. BARUA
Now drawing crowded houses at
THE ROXY
Talkies, New Queen's Road.
Time: Daily 2-45, 5-15 and 8.
Special Morning Show at 10-30 on every Sunday morning.

GREAT TAMIL TALKIE
BAKTHA KUCHELA
with well-known stars
Miss S. D. SUBBULAKSHMI
Papanasam Sivan
BALA SARASWATHI
(Indian Shirley Temple)
at your favourite Theatre
PLAZA
TO-DAY at
10-30 a. m. Morning
Rates of admission from As. 4 to Rs. 1-8.

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THE MOTHER'S ECSTASY!

Neither material prosperity nor her husband's love has made her happy. She has been all the while hankering after one thing—A CHILD! THE MOTHER'S ECSTASY! This could have filled her cup of joy but for endless uterine troubles.

A welcome change has come about. 'LODHRA' has blessed her with a lovely child. Her life, at last, is crowned with happiness!

LODHRA

BEST UTERINE TONIC

Agents for Bombay:
P. M. ZAVERI & CO., Princess Street, BOMBAY.

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AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

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Scientific Dental Cream

That Ensures
A Set of Sparkling Teeth.
A Strong and Healthy Gum.
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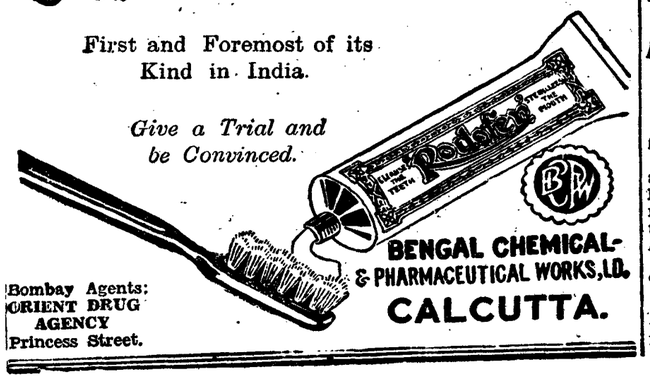
First and Foremost of its Kind in India.

Give a Trial and be Convinced.



BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD. CALCUTTA.

Bombay Agents:
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY
Princess Street.

Acceptances For To-day's Races

Restricted Field Of Runners For Big Race

1st Race: 1-45 p. m.
THE CRABBET STAKES. Distance —5 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500, Third Rs. 250. For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July, 1936, direct from the country of foaling.
W. A. (Landing Allowance clause in General Conditions does not apply) Penalties—Winners, once 7 lbs, oftener, 12lbs. Allowances—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.
Cleopatra 9-6; Taj Subhan 8-13; Eed 8-13; Gold 8-13; Zaim Shammar 8-13; Chandler 8-6; Jodhpur 8-6 Hadwan 8-6; German Soldier 8-6; Al Muttanna 8-6; Shakespeare 8-6; Thousand Dollars 8-6.

2nd Race: 2-15 p. m.
THE PRONGS PLATE. Distance—1 Mile 1 Furlong.
Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7lbs.
Penalties—Winners after 31st October 1935, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7lbs., or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.
Munir al Iraq 8-11; Goolab 8-10; Tair al Zaman 8-10; Lookman 8-10; Rolls Royce 8-10; Howel 8-8; Jawad Pasha 8-8; Jewan 8-8; Kanz al Iraq 8-8; Bachelor Boy 8-5; Hyder Beg 8-4; Taj al Nusser 8-1; Jabal Tariq 7-12; Sandow 7-9; Mahbub Saud 7-9; Sagban Pasha 7-9; Wafi Hamid 6-13

3rd Race: 2-45 p. m.
THE MATHERAN PLATE. Distance—7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.
Honeysuckle 10-5; School for Scandal 9-5; Rose-Water 9-5; Resolve 8-13; Bele of York 8-12; Fanciful 8-12; Rathlorn 8-0; Cheer Up 7-12; Free Step 7-5; Poetry 7-4.

4th Race: 3-15 p. m.
THE RIDGE PLATE Division II. Distance—1 Mile.
Winner Rs. 2,000 Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.
Yanoos 9-4; Waabil 9-0; Silver Jubilee 8-10; No Limit 8-13; Al Ghazi 8-12; Darianoor 8-12; Kabaila 8-11; Taj Shamama 8-10; Fair Play 8-8; Saif al Iraq 8-7; Havana 8-1; Zoolum 7-10; Sunspot 7-9; English Star 7-4.

5th Race: 3-45 p. m.
THE RIDGE PLATE Division III Distance—1 Mile.
Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I and II.
King Ghazi 9-2; Kanda 9-0; Breach 9-0; Iraq Gift 8-12; Nur Jehan 8-11; Waalim 8-11; Kanz al Muluk 8-10; Poppy Day 8-8; Turkish Prince 8-7; Ingel Tara 8-7; Saif Antar 8-2; Nickel 7-10; Virkumar 7-7; Ghoj al Sa'ad 7-4.

6th Race: 4-15 p. m.
THE HARBOUR PLATE. Distance —7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.
A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.
Moti Koh 9-4; Casanova 9-0; Consols 9-0; Cook General 8-10; Golden Prince 8-10; Bastion 7-12; Fred Stephens 7-11; Chapel 7-11; Nippy 7-10; Hepple 7-7.

7th Race: 4-45 p. m.
THE MENTMORE HANDICAP. Distance—1¼ Miles.
Winner Rs. 15,000; Second Rs. 5,000; Third Rs. 2,500; A Handicap for Horses in Class I.
Heritage II 9-2; Hesperitus 8-6; Shivaji the Great 8-0; Talk 7-6.

8th Race: 5-15 p. m.
THE SANDOWN PLATE. Distance —1¼ Miles.
Winner Rs. 7,000; Second Rs. 2,000; Third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.
Criss Cross 9-0; Vijaya Kumar II 8-1; Why 8-13; On Time 8-12; Garter Princess 8-10; Corcy 8-7; Vendetta 8-4; Winning Post 8-3; Pompidhor 8-0; Swift Reynard 8-0.

9th Race: 5-45 p. m.
THE RIDGE PLATE Division I. Distance—1 Mile.
Winner Rs. 4,000; Second Rs. 1,400; Third Rs. 600. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.
Golden Crown 9-12; Al Hamil 9-6; Samra Layali 9-6; Hussun al Iraq 9-0; Jahan Ara 8-13; Al Muqbil 8-6; Mujbil Hatim 8-3; Nassirwan 8-0; Firpo 8-0; Fiery Face 7-13; Bushboos 7-12; Ghafiah 7-8; Al Hazar 7-6; Hakim Pasha 7-4.

Selections For To-day's Races

(By "Nemo")

1st RACE. 1-45 P.M.:—
HADWAN 1
TAJ SUBHAN 2
ZAIM SHAMMAR 3

2nd RACE. 2-15 P.M.:—
JEWAN 1
LOOKMAN 2
BACHELOR BOY 3

3rd RACE. 2-45 P.M.:—
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL .. 1
BELLE OF YORK 2
FANCIFUL 3

4th RACE. 3-15 P.M.:—
FAIR PLAY 1
SAIF AL IRAQ 2
HAVANA 3

5th RACE. 3-45 P.M.:—
KANZ AL MULUK 1
TURKISH PRINCE 2
INGEL TARA 3

6th RACE. 4-15 P.M.:—
NIPPY 1
BASTION 2
CASANOVA 3

7th RACE. 4-45 P.M.:—
HESPERITUS 1
HERITAGE II 2

8th RACE. 5-15 P.M.:—
WHY 1
POMPIDHOR 2
VENDETTA 3

9th RACE. 5-15 P.M.:—
GOLDEN CROWN 1
AL MUQBIL 2
HAKIM PASHA 3

COL. PARSONS IN BALUCHISTAN

QUETTA, Dec. 15.
Hon'ble Col. E. E. B. Parsons A. G. G. and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, who was chairman of the Frontier Watch and Ward Committee, returned to Quetta to-day. He takes over charge this afternoon.—A. P.

BALUCHISTAN GETS RAIN

POONA: Dec. 15.
A few light showers are reported from Baluchistan.
FORECAST: A few light showers are likely to occur along the North-West Frontier and in Kashmir and Tenasserim and in the extreme south of the Peninsula.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 15-12-1936.
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.052 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.1 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 65.5 degrees
Maximum tempeerture during 24 hrs 89.0 degrees 2.3 (above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 71.7 degrees 3.1 (above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 57 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE
Velocity fo wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 162 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 2

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 15-12-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 77.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.14 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.95 inches
For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Cricketer D. D. Hindlekar was entertained at a congratulatory gathering on Sunday, at People's Jinnah Hall. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the Mayor, presided. Mr. Hindlekar is standing on the Mayor's left.

Mr. K. R. Khalap winning the 3-mile race in the sports organised by the Goa Hindu Association, Bombay, on last Sunday morning, at the Oval.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

Mohmud Dil Khan Abdul was arrested and placed before Mr. R. J. Mathlone, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon, on Tuesday, for alleged breach of trust.
It was stated that the accused was staying with one Saleem in a house at Hazaria Street owned by Shaikh Habibullah Shaikh Nazimuddin.
Two months back, before he went to Lahore, he introduced the suspect to the landlord of the house, saying that he who would take care of his furniture in his absence.
On last Saturday the suspect and the landlord received letters from Saleem, stating that he was ill at Lahore and that the landlord should allow the suspect to sell a part of his furniture and the other part to be sent to Lahore with the suspect. So the suspect disposed of a part of the furniture and he was on the point of starting with the rest of the furniture to Lahore. Suspicion, however, was aroused and the genuineness of the letter to the landlord was challenged. The suspect was subsequently arrested.
The accused was ordered to be released on bail.

RIOT SUSPECTS DISCHARGED

Nine Months Rigorous For Man Who Slashed Dy. Inspector's Face

BOMBAY, Tuesday.
Nearly forty persons, who were arrested in the last city riots, and were either on bail or in custody, were ordered to be discharged and their bail bonds cancelled at the Mazagon Court, to-day.
Three Arabs were arrested for the breach of Curfew order and one of them was also charged for carrying a stick. They were on bail.
Defence counsel said that his clients were respectable men and that they were race-horse owners.
Taking this into consideration, the Arab who was arrested for carrying the stick was ordered to be discharged
The other accused were fined Rs. 25 each.
Five Muslims and one Hindu were arrested by Nagpada police for the breach of the Curfew order, last night on Belasis Road and Sukhlaj Street.
The suspects were ordered to be enlarged on bail of Rs. 500 each (Rs. 25 cash) by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon.
Mohmad Ali who was arrested on last 16th of October, for attacking and causing serious hurt on the cheek of Deputy Inspector G. S. Wilkenson, was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

LABOUR SUPPORTS CONGRESS CANDIDATES

Independence To Workers Means Bread, Says Alwe

Under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union Bombay, a mammoth meeting of mill-workers was held on Monday, at Takkva Ward at Kurla, when Mr. A. A. Alwe presided.
Mr. Alwe in his speech told the workers that the meaning of Independence in workers' language was nothing but bread. The G. K. U. had resolved to collect all the forces together for the welfare of the workers.
Mr. G. L. Kandalker, General Secretary of the G. K. U. and Mr. Mohmed Umer stressed the necessity for strengthening the Union and advised the workers to support the National Independence struggle.
Dr. R. K. Gavande, on behalf of the Kurla Workers, supported the Congress Candidates nominated for the Assembly election.

The "Awakening"

Seen and appreciated by Pandit JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, ACHARYA KIRPALANI, Dr. DESHMUKH, Mr. K. F. NARIMAN'S opinion:—

An Absorbing Human Drama

Starring:

ENAKSHI, RAMA RAU, M. A. with NAVIN, NAYAMPALLY, PARASHER, PRABHA, VYAS, SHIVRANI, etc.

A Superb Screen Triumph

A Picture for All in the family

SEE IT
You too will appreciate it

KRISHNA TALKIES
DUBASH THEATRE
Charni Road

Daily at 5-15 and 8 p. m.
To-day Matinee at 2-30 p. m.

Congress House,
Girgaum, Bombay 4.
14th December, 1936

Dear Mr. Bhawani,

In response to your request I very gladly note my impressions about your new production "The Awakening". I was gratified to find that this was another screen picture like the recent productions "Dharmatma", Achhoot Kanya", "Jamna Bhoomi" etc., put with a distinct mission. It belongs to that category of pictures which serve a double purpose viz. providing a high-class, artistic, cultural entertainment to the public as well as instruction and education to a large section. The tragedy of educated unemployed, as enacted in this sad screen drama, is unfortunately experienced by thousands of families in bitter realities of actual life in this unfortunate land and one would get real idea and extent of their miseries and sufferings, because they suffer silently and in seclusion, unknown to the outer and happier world. A picture like this gives a correct impression of the depth of their humiliation, distress, despair and disappointment. I hope it will serve its object of inspiring the rich and well-provided to be more charitable, considerate and accomodating to these unfortunate victims of unemployment, and it should also serve as a disillusionment and bring about a belated awakening to the victims themselves.

The picture also vividly brings forth the oft-criticised defects in the modern system of education and pleads and advocates for much need and delayed reforms in that direction. I must congratulate you on this production and wish you all success.

Yours sincerely,
K. F. Nariman

To Mr. Bhawani, Esq.,
"The Palms"
104, Main Road,
Dadar, Bombay.

Commissioner Recommends Acceptance Of Offer For Extension Of Work At Dadar

The Sewage Plant at Dadar, which was installed early this month, is proposed to be extended at a cost of Rs. 3,31,865.

The Municipal Commissioner in a letter to the Standing Committee, states that the Corporation sanctioned on 18th June 1934 the tender of Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Company amounting to Rs. 4,82,375 (Rs. 2,93,375 for machinery and Rs. 1,8900 for civil works) for a Simplex Surface Aeration Plant capable of dealing with 7.75 million gallons per day of dry weather flow and producing an effluent conforming to certain standards of purity, and that the work on the Plant was completed by the contractors in October 1935, and was immediately brought into use by pumping into it the sewage from the ex-Trust pumping station at Matunga, which serves the area lying to the east of the G. I. P. Railway lines between Poibaodi and Sion.

3 Million Gals. Per Day

The present installation is only a part of the Purification Plant sanctioned by the Corporation under their Resolution No. 3585, dated the 31st July 1933, for treating a total dry weather flow of 4 million gallons per day at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,28,887.

The quantity of sewage pumped from the ex-Trust Matunga station in the course of the last 10½ months gives an average varying from 2.11 to 3.08 million gallons per day. This quantity is expected to increase in the near future to about 3.5 million gallons per day as several new buildings are under construction and others will be erected in the immediate future in the areas served by this station.

The working of the existing plant has shown that it is capable of taking a maximum flow of 3.5 million gallons per day producing an effluent of a quality such as to ensure its final disposal into the sea through the open storm water drain without creating any nuisance.

The present plant may, therefore, be considered sufficient to deal effectively with the sewage that is likely to be pumped into it from the Matunga pumping station in the near future.

Extension Of Plant

As the mechanical equipment of the Simplex Aeration Plant is a proprietary article and can only be obtained from the manufacturers, I asked Messrs. Duncan Stratton & Co., who are the agents in India for the plant, to submit a proposal for the extension of the present plant incorporating therein the additions enumerated above to serve both the existing and the proposed plant.

The proposed extension will consist of 12 additional cones, 6 in each series with pre-settling and final settling tanks of the requisite capacity. It will be identical with the present plant and will be equal to half its capacity. The additional capacity required for storing the excess activated sludge and providing additional retention period will be obtained by the construction of a circular settling tank as shown on the plan. It is of the Pruss patent continuous-flow type and will be provided with mechanical equipment to keep the contents of the tank in continuous motion to prevent stagnation. Its capacity will be 2,50,000 gallons equivalent to the retention period of 1¼ hours on a dry weather flow of 4 million gallons per day.

Messrs. Duncan Stratton & Co., were also asked to quote for the civil engineering side of the work along with the mechanical equipment, as it was found on the last occasion that by entrusting both the civil engineering and the mechanical equipment to this firm, the work was completed very expeditiously without trouble and at reasonable price.

Will Cost Rs. 3,31,865

They have accordingly submitted a quotation amounting to Rs. 3,31,865 out of which Rs. 1,22,000 are for civil engineering works and Rs. 2,09,865 for mechanical equipment.

The prices quoted by the firm for both sides of the work are fair and reasonable taking into consideration the additional facilities to be provided on the existing plant as well as on the extension. I therefore recommend the acceptance of the offer of Messrs. Duncan Stratton & Co. and request the approval of the Standing Committee.

PROPOSAL AGREED TO.

The Standing Committee agreed to the Commissioner's proposal at their meeting held on Wednesday.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Ranjit Sonoo who was arrested by the Lamington Road Police at Grant Road this morning on a charge of being concerned in a theft at Mayekar Building, Lamington Road on Dec. 11 last, when property worth Rs. 1,525 was alleged to have been stolen, was remanded at the Girgaum Police Court for a fortnight.

Hari Sakharam (60) an employee in the "Times of India" Press, left his house at Babula Tank Road on Sunday last for night duty. He did not return home as usual and his relatives, in the course of enquiries, went to the G. T. Hospital, where his dead body was found.

The inquest was adjourned till the 22nd instant, at the Coroner's Court to-day.

The death sentence passed by the Sessions Judge, Thana, on Pandu Rama was set aside in appeal by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Maclean at the High Court, to-day.

Their Lordships, however, convicted the accused on the lesser charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced him to 4 years rigorous imprisonment.

The accused, it was alleged, had committed the murder of Krishna Laxman. Both were living in Andheri.

The accused was on terms of intimacy with the wife of the deceased, and this fact came to the knowledge of the accused.

On July 6 last, the deceased's wife was missing, and the husband suspecting her to be in the house of the accused went there in search of her and found her there. Later both the men went out for a drink and it appeared an altercation ensued on the way in the course of which, the deceased received fatal injuries.

Their Lordships in altering the conviction held that the evidence did not establish any murderous intent on the part of the accused and that the injuries were received by the deceased in the course of a sudden quarrel.

Two alleged burglars who were produced in the Dadar Police Court by the De Lisle Road and Kingsway Police, were remanded to Police custody till 22nd inst.

The screams of a woman who was bewildered in her flee owing to a burglar who was cutting off ornaments from her neck awoke her husband. It was stated that the suspect Jayaram Mariba entered their hut, the door of which they kept open for fresh air and collected several brass utensils near the door. The husband and the neighbour who got up on hearing her screams, took hold of the alleged culprit and handed him over to the De Lisle Road Police.

A burglar who was disturbed in his vocation at a flat in Vincent Square by the occupant, who got up to see the time, jumped out of the flat to the ground floor. He was rendered unconscious and was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, during the early hours of this morning. His name is not yet known.

Another person was arrested last evening while, it is alleged, in the act of removing coins from the charity box of the Madhav Bagh Temple.

It will be recalled that an arrest was made on a similar charge on the morning of Thursday and the suspect, Ranchodlal Velji, was remanded into custody till the 22nd instant by the Girgaum Magistrate.

It is stated that Iqbalbahadur Munshiram Sahai, the accused in the present case, was arrested red-handed by Narsingrao Piroji while in the act of relieving money from the Temple charity box. No sooner had Sahai had his hand in the box than Piroji suddenly clasped him by the hand and closed the box, giving the accused no opportunity to remove any money.

Piroji was aroused by the noise of the spring lock of the box, while being opened. The key was lying on the box. It was alleged that the accused had a knife in his hand and was seen near the box by the priest prior to this act.

The accused was produced before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, and was remanded into custody of the Maharbowrie Police till the 28th instant.

LIGHT ON TEA GARDEN LABOUR

Report Of Working Of Second Year Of Emigrant Act

NEW DELHI: Dec. 14.

Labour conditions on tea plantations during the second year of the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act (passed in 1932) are described in the annual report on the working of the Act issued to-day, which covers the period for the 12 months ending the 30th September, 1935.

The report shows that 18,764 persons were newly recruited for Assam during the year, as against 47,688 during the previous year Of these 15,133 came from the provinces of Bihar and Orissa. Throughout the year much more labour was available for recruitment than was required.

The average cost of recruitment which had been as high as Rs. 92-1-3 per person in 1929-30, decreased yearly up to 1933-34, when it stood at Rs. 49-2. During the year under report it rose again to Rs. 57-1-6 owing to the small recruitment of labourers, resulting in a larger proportion of standing overhead charges being debited to each

Disputes between employers and labourers were rare. In all there were only six complaints made to Magistrates by labourers against managers, and three by managers against labourers, as against 15 and 12 respectively during the previous year. The three cases brought by managers against labourers were for rioting, and the six cases brought by labourers against managers were of a petty nature.

HEALTH OF LABOURERS.

The death rate among adults in the Assam Valley was 21.27, and among children 24.32; while the birth rate was 36.94. In the Surma Valley the death rate among adults was 22.61, and among children 21.98, against a birth rate of 33.18. Free housing, medical treatment, maternity benefits, and where available on the garden; free grazing and firewood and land for cultivation, sometimes free of rent, and sometimes at concession rates, continued to be given to labourers on tea gardens throughout the year. The water supply in most gardens is good, and there was no serious outbreak of epidemic diseases in the tea districts during the year.

The consumption of country spirit in Assam decreased by 7.6 per cent. It is estimated that the tea garden population is responsible for 2/3rds of the total consumption.

CRIME RECORD.

There were only 32 cases of murder, 6 of dacoity and robbery, 77 of burglary, and 99 of theft or cattle theft in which tea garden labourers were found on investigation by the police to have been the culprits. This is creditable for a population with a mean annual strength of 1,132,857.

Proper facilities were given to labourers for the observance of their respective rites and religious festivals, and many estates have provided Churches for their use. Facilities for football, hockey, and other games are afforded by many gardens, particularly on the North Bank.

DAILY EARNINGS.

The average daily cash earnings of men, women and children varied from annas 6-9, 5-10 and 3-11 respectively in the Lakhimpur District, to annas 2-3, 1-10 and 0-11 respectively in the Goalpura District. The average for the Assam Valley being annas 5-6, 4-6, and 3-1 respectively and for the Surma Valley annas 3-4, 2-10 and 2-1 respectively.

During the year 1,372 persons were repatriated to their homes at the employer's expense, mostly either because of refusal to accept unavoidable wage-cuts, or as being unsuitable for garden labour or because of death in the family, or at their own request.

WEEKLY HEALTH OF BOMBAY

The following is the report of the health of Bombay during the week ending 12th instant:

The total mortality 502 was 7 more than that of the last week and the death rate registered was 22.5 on the Census population of 1931, which compares favourably with that for the 50th week of 1935; viz. 530 the mortality and death rate 23.7. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium was 477 and death rate 21.3.

Out of the total deaths, 131 were among infants under one year of age.

During the week, smallpox caused two attacks (including one imported from Delhi) but there was no death from that disease. Cholera caused one death (the case was reported last week). Plague was absent during the week. There were 2 deaths from typhoid. Cerebro-spinal fever caused 4 attacks and 3 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 874 which compares favourably with that for the 50th week of 1935, viz. 764 and 739 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1931-1935).

INDIAN ARMY TO REMAIN

Governor Of Burma Outlines Scheme Of Defence After Its Separation

RANGOON, Dec. 15.

Speaking at the Mayor's banquet last night, Sir Archibald Cochrane, the Governor, outlined the scheme of Burma's defence after its separation from India, and explained the duties and functions of each force, as well as the powers of the heads of the different forces under the ultimate command of the Governor, who will also be the Commander-in-Chief.

The Frontier Force, the Governor said, would be composed of the existing Frontier Battalion and Reserve Battalion of the Burma Military Police.

Indian Army To Continue

The Army in Burma would continue to include two Infantry Battalions of the British Regular Army, which would continue to perform in Burma a portion of their tour of the Overseas Service. The Army would also include the Indian Army, which would continue to serve until it was possible to build up in Burma equivalent organisations.

For the time being, it was intended to rely on the continued goodwill of the Government of India to lend Burma a mountain battery of artillery. It was also intended to take early steps to raise in Burma a company of Sappers and Miners to take the place of the Indian Field Company of Sappers and Miners, now serving.

As regards the Burma Army, the present Battalions of the 20th Burma Rifles would be somewhat enlarged and reorganised.

Rs. 75 Lakhs Surplus

Dwelling on the position of finance in Burma after its separation, the Governor stated that provisional calculations had tended to show that the surplus under combined heads in 1937-38 would be rather less than three-quarters of a crore of Rupees. He did not take altogether a gloomy view, as he felt that the process of economic recovery might be expected to lead, in due course, to expansion in revenue.—A. P.

NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

The Head Master of the National High School, Basvangudi Bangalore City writes:—

Since the School has been in existence now for 18 years, the number of Old Boys must be some thousands. A majority of them settled in various walks of life. An attempt is now being made in the School to open a register of Old Boys with full addresses. All Old Boys are requested to write as soon as possible to me and give full particulars about themselves, year of leaving school, their occupation, present address, etc.

U. S. SCHOLARSHIPS FOR INDIAN WOMEN

The Manager of the American Products Company, Bombay writes:

The University of Michigan offers Levi Barbour Scholarship for Indian women at the Michigan University for the year 1937-38.

Those desiring to apply should send all particulars of their educational career, references and credentials before the 31st of December, 1936, to Miss. Kapila Khandwalla, 12 B. Willingdon Colony, Santa Cruz, Bombay, who will furnish detailed information. A stamped and addressed envelope should be enclosed for a reply.

Only unmarried girls are eligible for this scholarship.

ST. MIRA'S HIGH SCHOOL AFFILIATED TO BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

HYDERABAD (Sind) (By Mail).

The Secretary St. Mira's High School, Hyderabad-Sind writes:—

"St Mira's High School has been affiliated to the Bombay University."

One of the departments of St. Mira's High School is the teaching of Guruvani. The main features of the department are (1) study of the Gurus and the Gurubani, (2) showing pictures of the Gurus and the incident from their lives on the screens by a magic lantern (3) awarding prizes (4) issuing of "Burbani Series."

To strengthen this department a Gurubani Fund was opened on the Guru Nanak's birthday.

Vaswaniji announced a donation of Rs. 150 to this department. More contributions from Satsangis are pouring in. "Guru Nanak Number" of the Mira, an organ of the School was issued on the Guru's day.

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP DECREASES

Working Class Cost Of Living And Food Articles Index One Pt. Higher

In November last, the working class cost of living index number for Bombay City with July 1914 prices equal to 100 was 104, being one point higher than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles rose by one point to 96

In October, the working class cost of living index number for Ahmedabad, with the average prices for the year ended July 1927 equal to 100, was 72, being the same as in the preceding month. The index number for food articles declined by one point to 62.

During the same month, the working class cost of living index number for Sholapur, with the average prices for the year ended January 1928 equal to 100, was 74, being one point lower than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles remained stationary at 70.

Wholesale Prices in Bombay

In October last, the Bombay wholesale prices index number, with July 1914 prices equal to 100, was 97, being the same as in the preceding month. The index number for food articles was 95, being the same as in the preceding month. Among food grains, Cereals remained unchanged at 86, a fall of two points in rice and 10 points in jowari being counterbalanced by a rise of one point in wheat and seven points in bajri. Pulses remained stationary at 77.

The index number for the whole group of food grains remained steady at 84. The index number for the "Sugar" group fell by one point to 102. The index number for the "Other food" group remained unchanged at 123, a rise in the price of turmeric being counterbalanced by a fall in the price of ghee. The index number for the non-food group was 98, the same as in the preceding month.

Industrial Disputes

During October there were nine industrial disputes, three in Bombay, three at Ahmedabad and one each at Broach, Ambernath and Jogeswari in the Bombay Suburban District. The number of working people involved in these disputes was 7,344 and the number of working days lost 88,827.

The current issue of the "Labour Gazette" contains the report of the Labour Officer to the Government of Bombay for the month of October 1936.

Ninety-two cases were dealt with by the Labour Officer, of which 32 concerned re-engagement, 12 wrongful dismissal and 11 each reinstatement and bribery.

The thirteenth instalment of a series of articles by the Safety First Association of India on 'Industrial Safety Service' appears in the current issue.

Trade Unions In Presidency

The total number of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency as on September 1st, was 98 as against 120 in the previous quarter. Of these 98 unions, 58 were in Bombay City and 12 in Ahmedabad.

The total reported membership of the unions stood at 96,439 as compared with 96,712 on June 1st last, showing a decrease of 0.28 per cent. The membership of unions having their head offices in Bombay City increased from 61,842 to 62,376 or by 0.86 per cent. The membership of Ahmedabad unions decreased from 27,264 to 25,303 or by 7.19 per cent. In the rest of the Presidency there was an increase from 7,606 to 8,760 or by 15.17 per cent.

The article also contains two charts and statistical tables showing the progress of the trade union movement in the Presidency.

GOKAK MILLS STRIKE SITUATION

According to a correspondent who wires under date December 15, from Gokak Falls, the strike situation there does not show improvement inspite of the Management withdrawing the "dismal orders and assuring the lock-out wages," because the Management has not opened official negotiations in that direction with the Union.

The leaders are addressing the workers asking them to keep up their solidarity and resist all attempts to break their movement. —United Press.

An Associated Press message from Hyderabad (Deccan), dated December 15, stated that enquiries in well-informed circles have not elicited a confirmation of the report that the Nizam's visit to Calcutta has been cancelled. Therefore, it is presumed that the Nizam will proceed to Calcutta on December 14, as previously arranged.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97m.) GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m.) GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55m.)

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. A Recital By Anne Grosvenor (Soprano) Romance (Donald Ford). Nocturne (L. Denza). Morning (Oley Speaks). Thoughts (Montague Phillips). A Feast of Lanterns (Granville Bantock). 7-45 p.m. "Empire Exchange". Points of view by travellers from the Dominions and the Colonies. 8-0 p.m. The Northern Ireland Brass Band. Conducted by Edward Furness. David Richardson (Baritone). 9-0 p.m. Harry Hopeful's Party. A northern foretaste of merry Christmas, by D. G. Bridson and Crawford McNair, in which old friends, from the Yorkshire Dales, the Lakes, Cleveland, the Border the Derbyshire Dales, and the Durham Dales will reunite round Wassail Bowl and Parson's Nose at Brough. 9-45 p.m. Orchestral Music. 10-0 p.m. The News and Announcements, Greenwich Time Signal at 10-15 p.m. 10-20 p.m. The Western Brothers.

Bombay Programmes

VUR 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s. 31.36m, 9565 kc/c.

RAMZAN-ID

11-0 a.m. Ahmed Dilawar. In a special Id Programme. Assisted by the VUB Indian Orchestra. 12-0 noon "Premni Putly." A Gujerati musical play. Written by Kamtarin and produced by Jehangir Master. 1-0 p.m. A Concert. By Jules Crean and his Quintett. (Relayed from the Taj Mahal Hotel). "La Rose Noir" Aubry. "Napoli Serenade" D'Ambrosio. Selection "Martha" Flotcau. "Colombinella" Delabre. "Chanson d'Antomne" Elgar. "Chanson de la Reine Marie" Elgar. 5-30 p.m. Popular Songs. By Sundrabai. Assisted by the VUB Indian Orchestra. 6-15 p.m. Talk (Marathi): "Bharatiya Striya." By V. D. Gokhale. 6-30 p.m. Gujerati Songs. By Trikamlal Pragji Balsara. 7-15 p.m. Talk (Hindustani): "Ramazan Id." Dr. H. F. Hamdani. 7-30 p.m. Yusef Effendi. In Hindustani Songs. 8-30 p.m. The News in Hindi. 8-45 p.m. The VUB Indian Orchestra. Sitar Solos. By Prof. Mahomed Khan. 9-30 p.m. Talk (English): "International Affairs." By E. J. Gough. 9-45 p.m. The News. 10-0 p.m. SB A Symphony Concert. By the Bombay Studio Symphony Orchestra Directed by Walter Kaufmann.

Delhi Programmes

VUB 340.13 metres. 822 kc/s.

8-0 a.m. Recitation from the Quran-Sharif (Text and Translation). By Qari Mohammed Yusuff. 8-15 a.m. Indian Music. (Recorded). 9-0 a.m. Talk (Hindustani): 'Outline History of the World." No. 16. By Prof. Mujeeb. 9-15 a.m. Indian Music. (Recorded). 9-30 a.m. AIR Orchestra C. Dance Tunes. (Piano, Violin, Harmonium and Tabla). 9-45 a.m. Lachhi Ram Thumri Bhairvin. "Nazar milte hi dil ko waqf-i-taslim-o-raza kar de. "Jahan se ibtida ki hai wahin par intiha kar de". 10-5 a.m. Brindar Singh. Naat. "Ankhon se rawan ae dil yun ashk-i-tamanna ho. "Ruk Jae to moti ho bain nikle to darya ho." (Bekhud). 10-25 a.m. Nautch Gat On Sarod. 12-30 p.m. Time Signal. AIR Orchestra C. Naghmaha-i-Rags. 12-45 p.m. Lachhi Ram. Thumri Bindrabani. 12-55 p.m. Brindar Singh. "Kis mahabat se woh dushman peh khafa hota hai, "Ke mujhe apne mugaddar se gila hota hai". (Bekhud) "Kaun us nigah-naz ke gabu men nahin hai, "Phir dil ki khata kia hai jo pallu men nahin hai". (Hasrat). 1-15 p.m. Pilu. On Violin. 1-20 p.m Lachhi Ram. "Dasht men Qais nahin koh peh Farhad nahin, "Hai Wuhi ishq ki duniya magar abad nahin". (Sagar.) 1-30 p.m. "In Commemoration of Ludwig Von Beethoven". (Recorded). Born on December 16th 1770. 5-0 p.m. 1st News and Weather Report (English.) 5-10 p.m. 1st News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 5-20 p.m. AIR Orchestra C. Nautch Gat. 5-30 p.m. AIR Orchestra B. Nautch Gat. 5-40 p.m. Lachhi Ram. Khayal Bhopali. Thumri Tilak Kamod.

I'D PROGRAMME

6-0 p.m. AIR Orchestra B. and C. "Allah Hu". 6-10 p.m. Qawwali. 6-40 p.m. Bundu Khan o. Indore. Sarangi. 7-10 p.m. Kumari Jaswant Kaur. Naatiyah Qawwali. "Hai Tasalli mujhe Harrat hogi". "Khab men aenge bedar jo qismat hogi." (Bekhud). 7-28 p.m. Sarudi-i-Raqs On Sitar. (Accompanied by Sarod and Tabla). 7-35 p.m. Shan-i-Bismillah An Opera By Air Musicians.

8-0 p.m. Talk (Hindustani) "Gulbadan Begum." By Prof. Saeed Ahmed. 8-15 p.m. AIR Orchestra A. "Naghma-i-I'd." 8-30 p.m. Kumari Jaswant Kaur. "Jhulna Jhula de". Khayal Shankara. "Tirchhi Najar lage piari" Thumri Tilang. "Mire jurm-i-shq ki is qadar mujhe ae nadim saza na de "Mire dil peh ini jata na kar mujhe yun nazar se gira na de." 9-3 p.m. Chamber Music (Indian). A Hindustani Song on Rabab. 9-15 p.m. 2nd News and Whether Report (Hindustani): 9-30 p.m. Time Signal. 2nd News and Weather Report (English). 9-45 p.m. Talk (English): "Life among the Industrial workers of India" No. 7. Legislation. By B. Shiva Rao. 10-0 p.m. Play (Hindustani): Aj-Ki-Id. By Mufti Gohar Shadani. Performed by AIR Artists.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres. 8-0 kc/s. 49.10 metres. 6.109 kc s (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

12-36 p.m. SB Musical Selections By The Grand Hotel, Orchestra. (Relayed from the Palm Court of the Grand Hotel.) Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Ocean and Rivercraft. 1-36 p.m. Religious Talk: "Uddhab-Sri Krishna Sangbad." By Amulya Krishna Bhatacharya. 2-6 p.m. Bhatiali Song By Ajit Das Gupta. 2-11 p.m. "Golokdham" (A Path to Heaven). Arranged by Bella Halder. 2-31 p.m. Religious Song By N. Motilal 2-36 p.m. Talk: "Indulifire" By Shahadat Hossain 2-51 p.m. Instrumental Duets. Phani Bose and N. Motilal. Violin and Piano. Flute and Piano. 5-6 A Broadcast for Rural Areas. 5-20 p.m. (Approx.) The Azan Prayer. By M. K. Quadri. 5-36 p.m. A Special Id Programme. Talk: "Significance of "Ramzan". By Kazi Nazrul Islam. Gazals: Manju Shahib. Zamiruddin Khan. Suraj Prosad Srivastava. 6-51 p.m. "Five Stars". "Dream of Holy Women." A Feature Programme. Written and Produced by Bani Kumar. Music composed by Sailesh Datta Gupta. And Played by the Jantri Sangha. Conducted by Surendra Lal Das. 8-6 p.m. SB Talk: "Man vs. Microbe." No. 4. Leprosy Campaign. By Dr. S. N. Chatterjee. 8-21 p.m. SB Modern Bengali Songs and Kirtan. By Mrinal Kanti Ghose. 8-41 p.m. SB Commercial News and Weather Report (In Bengali). 8-46 p.m. SB The News and Announcements. 9-1 p.m. SB Commercial News and Weather Report (In English). 9-6 p.m. SB The News and Announcements. 9-21 p.m. SB Talk (English): "Captains Courageous." No. 6. Sea-Salt and Sea-Dogs. By Capt. J. Moon. 9-40 p.m. SB "Exhibit C." A Comedy in one Act By Harold Brighouse. Presented by The Aerial Players. 10-5 p.m. SB Half-an-Hour with Jack Hylton and his Orchestra

Phoi Programme

Wave-length. 18-30, 21-38, 19.71m.

HAPPY PROGRAMME

Java Programme

7-00 Light music. 8-00 Chamber music. 9-00 Gymnastics for ladies. 10-00 Vocal concert. 10-30 Music by some members of the Nirom Orchestra. 11-30 Dance music. 11-29 News. 11-30 Popular Light gram. music. 16-00 Concert. 17-20 The Orchestra Napolitain. 17-45 Dance music. 18-10 Talk on meteorology. 18-30 Opera music (Cavalleria Rusticana).

ABDICATION OF KING EDWARD

Delhi Municipality Expresses Grief

NEW DELHI, Dec. 15.

The Delhi Municipal Committee passed to-day resolution at the instance of Khan Bahadur S. M. Abdullah expressing grief at the news of the renunciation of his throne by King Edward, admiring the dignified manner in which he made a great sacrifice and wishing him long years of happiness.

Frontier Watch And Ward Chief

QUETTA. Dec. 15.

The Hon. Col. A. E. B. Parsons, agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, who acted as Chairman of the Frontier Watch and Ward Committee, returned to Quetta to-day.

He takes over charge this afternoon.—A. P.

BABY'S COLDS
Best treated without dosing—Just rub on
VICKS VAPORUB

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Magsar Shud 3, 1993
Muslim: Shavval 1, 1355
Parsi: Tir 11, 1306
Hightide: 1-30 13-11
Lowtide: 7-43 19-08
Sunrise: 7h 4m
Sunset: 6h 4m
Ramzan-Id: Public Holiday.
Banks closed.
Id Prayers at Esplanade Maidan, 8-30 a.m.

Thursday, December 17.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
S. S. Kaisar-I-Hind with mails from London of December 3, due 4 p.m.
Queen Mary High School, Annual Speech Day, 6-15 p.m.
Salvation Army Carol Singers visit Malabar Hill.

Friday, December 18.

Salvation Army Carol Singers visit Lands End Road, Nepean Sea Road and Dubash Road.
Bombay Legislative Assembly and Council: Last day for receiving nomination papers, and scrutiny of nomination papers.

Saturday, December 19.

Salvation Army Carol Singers visit Dumaine Road, Sassoon Dock Road and Colaba.
S. S. Strathnaver with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR LTD.

The Swadeshi Exhibition to be held under the auspices of the Indian Industries Fair Ltd. will open from the 31st December 1936 instead of 24th December 1936 at the Sea Maidan behind Marine Lines Station.

5TH ANDHRA HOMOEOPATHIC CONFERENCE

The fifth Andhra Homoeopathic Conference will be held at Anantapuram on 19th and 20th instant. Dr. S. N. Sen Gupta of Calcutta will preside. Mr. V. T. Arasu, M.L.C. of Madras opens the Conference and Dr. Surendranath Lall of Bombay will deliver the inaugural address.

KARNATAK NOOTHAN SANGIT SABHA

The Secretary of the above Sabha, writes:

A tea party was arranged in honour of Dr. N. D. Kanchan who came out successful in the recent L.C.P.S. examination on Sunday last at the Sabha premises. The Secretary, and others congratulated Dr. Kanchan on his success.

THE EXCELSIOR
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
JOHN LODGE
In W. Somerset Maugham's
THE TENTH MAN
A Dynamic Drama.

Regal
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
RAPTUROUS FIRST LOVE!
HERBERT MARSHALL
RUTH CHATTERTON
in
GIRLS' DORMITORY
Introducing an exciting new personality, warm, refreshing, vital..!
SIMONE SIMON

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
FOR LOVERS of Love AND LOVERS of Music!
HERE'S TO ROMANCE
a JESSE L. LASKY production with
NINO MARTINI
GENEVIEVE TOBIN
ANITA LOUISE
MARIA GAMBARELLI

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"The Tenth Man" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Girls' Dormitary" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Manzil" Daily at 2-15, 515, and 8 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Here's To Romance." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Janma Bhoomi" Daily at 2-30, 5-15 and 8 p.m.
PATHE—"Swing Time" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Chhaya" Daily at 5-15 and 8 p.m.
KOHINOOR—""Amar Jyoti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
THE EMPIRE—"The Crime of Dr. Forbes" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Devdas" Daily at 5-15 and 8 p.m.
KRISHNA—The "Awakening" Daily at 5-15 and 8 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Manmohan" Daily at 2-45, 5-15 and 8 p.m.
PLAZA—"Little Colonel" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15 and 8 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Call of the Soul" Daily at 5-15 and 8 p.m.

BRAHMIN SABHA, BOMBAY

Under the auspices of the above Sabha, a public meeting will be held to mourn the death of Mr. H. K. (alias Bhawoosaheb) Gokhale to-day (Wednesday) at 4-30 p.m. at the Hari Keshav Gokhale Hall, Charni Road, Girgaum, when Dr. G. V. Deshmukh will preside and Messrs. Kane, Kher, Khadilker and others will speak.

'F' WARD RECEPTION TO TORCH-BEARERS

On the 17th instant at 9 a.m. at Poibavdi Corner, the 'F' Ward Congress Committee will give a rousing reception to Congress Torch-Bearers who will march on foot with the National Flag and Burning Torch to Faizpur for the session of the Indian National Congress. All are requested to attend the reception at the appointed time.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed unregistered mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. 'Hokushin Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9 a.m. on Wednesday the 16th instant.

Registered and unregistered mails for Straits Settlements, Hongkong and Shanghai via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 17th instant instead of as previously notified.

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The members of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee will garland the first Torch-bearer who will march on foot with National Flag and a burning Torch to Faizpur for the session of the Indian National Congress at Congress House to-morrow (Thursday) at 8-15 a.m. (S.T.). Members, workers and volunteers are requested to be present.

ARRIVAL OF BRITISH SPIRITUALIST

Mr. Harry Johnson, representative of British Spiritualists, who is touring the world on Spiritualist Mission, is due to arrive in Bombay from Australia by s. s. Strathnaver on Saturday next. He is a clairvoyant and psychometrist and proposes to stay in the city till the 2nd January, during which period he will give public demonstration of clairvoyance under the auspices of the Indian Spiritualist Society, Bombay.

YOUTH LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

The following office-bearers were elected at the last annual general body meting of the Youth Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay.

President: Mr. Narain V. Ullal L.T.M. (Hons.) A.T.I.
Hon. Secretary: Mr. Noshir J. Batiwala.
Hon. Treasurer: Miss Maneck Pavri.
Hon. Librarian: Mr. G. M. Adoor.
Committee: Mr. M. Bhisena Rao, Miss Tehmina K. Wadia, Mrs. Tehmina Mirza, Mr. U. K. Benegal, Mr. G. S. Dabholkar.

FOUR MORE PERSONS MISSING

The Secretary of the Hindu Relief Committee writes to say that the following persons are reported to be missing:

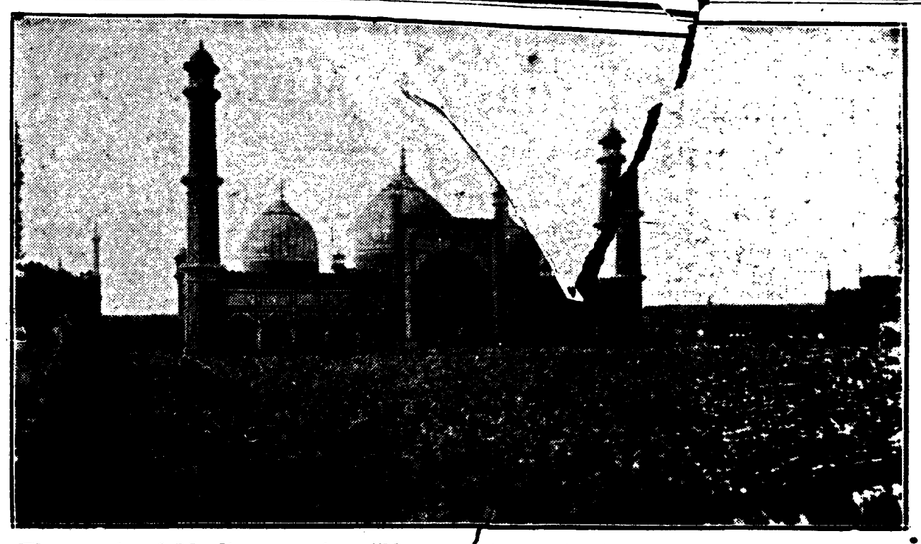
(1) Sitaram Narayan Sapre, aged 30-35, by caste Maratha, is missing since 2nd December 1936. started from home at 12 noon on aforesaid day and has not returned e then. Ho is black in complexion of middle height. He wears a te coat, black jacket, a black cap a dhoti.

(2) Bhumayya Ran aged 15, is missing since 13th D er 1936 from 12 noon. He wears ki nicker, white short coat and e shirt in red lines. His comp is black, structure short. He Kamatipura 9th Lane.

(3) Hirji Ragho, a by caste Maratha, is missing h Novemb er 1936. He is bl complexion and has smallpox m his face. He wears a black c shirt, a black cap and a dho address is Mazgaon Tadwadi M hawl No. 11, 1st floor.

Any information missing persons willthankfull by the Secretary of the Hi committee at his office a nilding, Hornby Road, Fort.

(4) Govind Chima , aged 12, by caste Bania since 2nd December 1936. house at 8 a.m. on the a has not returned since feet high, brown in co mid-dle stature. He w a khaki pant. His wala Bhagal's Mala, 1s 20 Bhuleshwar.



Thousands of Muslims praying "Namaz-e-Jamatal-Wida" (prayer of the month of Ramzan) inside the historical Jumma Masjid at Delhi, on Friday last.

Sir Cowasji's Offer For George V Memorial

JUBILEE FUND COMMITTEE TO REQUEST CORPORATION FOR PLOT FOR INFIRMARY

The Director of Information, writes:—

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay presided over a joint meeting of the Silver Jubilee Fund Distribution Committee and the King George V Memorial Fund Executive Committee at Government House on December 9th.

He announced that there was a total of Rs. 2,71,630 standing to the credit of the Memorial Fund which, together with the balance of Rs. 2,51,720 remaining in the Jubilee Fund, made a total of Rs. 5,23,400 available towards the Infirmary Scheme.

SIR COWASJI'S OFFER

He announced to the meeting that he had a very generous offer from Sir Cowasji Jehangir, of Rs. 2,00,000 to be used partly for the proposed Infirmary and partly towards moving and rebuilding the present Helpless Beggars' Home. There would thus be available the sum of Rs. 7,23,400, from which must be deducted the cost of the statue to be erected in memory of His late Majesty King George V, and to which must be added the present Endowment Fund belonging to the Beggars Home. The amount available for the joint scheme will therefore be in round figures Rs. 7,15,000.

REQUEST TO CORPORATION

His Excellency put the following proposal before the meeting:

That the Municipality should be asked to provide a cost free site in Haines Road on which the Infirmary and the Beggars Home should be erected in separate but adjoining compounds. That the two institutions should be managed separately, but under one central Committee and that to start with provision should be made for 50 inmates in the Infirmary and 150 in the Home.

The financial aspect of this scheme will be approximately as follows:—

The cost of building and equipping the Infirmary would be approximately Rs. 1,50,000 and the sum of Rs. 4,25,000 would be required to endow the Infirmary on the scale of 50 beds. It would cost some Rs. 80,000 to construct the Beggars Home, leaving a sum of Rs. 60,000 to form the nucleus of an Endowment Fund for the Home.

50-BED INFIRMARY

The position would thus be that Bombay would be provided with a 50-bed Infirmary, capable of easy expansion, and fully endowed, and a Helpless Beggars Home, starting with accommodation for 150 inmates, with a partial endowment which, together with the income at present being received by the Bombay Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee from Government, the Municipality and private subscriptions would be sufficient to maintain it at this level.

The meeting accepted the scheme as outlined above and expressed sincere appreciation of Sir Cowasji's most generous offer.

It was also agreed that the members of the two Executive Committees present should be amalgamated into a joint committee to be called the King George V Jubilee and Memorial Committee, which should be responsible for carrying out the scheme outlined above.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

It was also decided to appoint an Executive Committee consisting of Sir Navroji Saklatvala, Chairman, Major-General E. W. C. Bradfield, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Mr. I. H. Taunton, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and Lt.-Col. H. C. D. Rankin, Surgeon to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, as Honorary Secretary, with powers to co-opt, whose duty would be the consideration of all plans, estimates, etc.

An application has been made to the Municipality for the site in question and, provided that this application is granted, it should be possible to make a very early start with the whole scheme.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus on and from 1st October 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 40
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 45
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	20 55
Madras Express	10 15	13 45
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 55	18 55
Poona Mail	11 43	15 50
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 10
Poona Fast Passenger	17 0	11 50
Poona Express	19 38	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 0

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from 1st October 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 35	—
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 40
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail on Saturdays only) for passengers for Europe at 8 55

ISMAILIA STUDENTS' EDUCATION SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the above Society, an elocution competition was held on the 13th instant, in the hall of the Recreation Club Institute, Kandi Mohalla, Bombay. Mr. Cassumali J. Rahimtulla, the president of the Society, presided. Dr. A. Karmali M. R. C. P. (London) and Mr. Huseinali M. Vishram, Solicitor, acted as judges. There were in all 10 competitors, from both school and college-going students. The decision of the judges was as follows. Prize for school-going students was awarded to Mr. A. I. Mewavala. (2) Prize for college-going and ex-students was awarded to Mr. M. K. Valli and the lady's prize was awarded to Miss S. K. Jessa. The prizes were then distributed by the President.

In his concluding remarks the president exhorted the students to keep before them the noble ideal of service and sacrifice.

After partaking of light refreshments the gathering dispersed.

ID PRAYERS AT WORLI JAIL

The Muslim Peace and Relief Committee will arrange for Id Prayers at Worli Jail to-day at 7-45 a.m. The Jailor has granted permission for prayers inside the Jail.

Id "At Home" At Anjuman-i-Islam

To celebrate "Id-ul-Fitr" Mr. Haji Mahomed Haji Ahmed Agboatwala, Hon. Secretary, Anjuman-i-Islam, will be "At Home" to-morrow (Thursday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SERVICE TO ISLAM

Medal For 1355 A. H. Awarded To Sk. M. M. Al-Maragi

A bulletin of Islam Seva Samaj says:—

In order to give public recognition, Islam Seva Samaj awards every year Gold Service Medal to Muslims who have rendered meritorious services to the cause of Islam. This year the choice of the institution has fallen upon Sheikh Muhammed Mustafa Al-Maragi, the rector of the Al-Azhar University, Cairo.

He has also honourably filled the post of Kazi-u-l-Kuzzat (Supreme Judge) in Sudan and the Presidentship of Mohkama-e-Shariat (Religious Judiciary) in Egypt.

SERVICES TO ISLAM

During his public career the Sheikh has rendered various services to the cause of Islam, chief among which are introduction of various reforms in the time-honoured University of Al-Azhar, modernizing its courses of study and the translation of the Holy Quran and Hadises (Tradition) in all the leading languages of the world. He also caused to send religious missions to almost all the countries of the world to promulgate the teachings of Islam, and to defend Islam against the misrepresentation of Orientalists as well as to organize movements calculated to better the condition of Muslim inhabitants of those countries.

Sheikh Muhammed Mustafa Al-Maragi.

He sent an address to the International Religious Conference urging to fight against atheism which is today spreading like wild fire all over the world. He also formed a Committee consisting of the Muftis of Egypt, and leading Ulemas of the country to start a campaign against irreligious innovations and induce the Government to pass necessary legislation to enable him to fight against drinking and general habits of immorality prevalent among the people. He introduced the system of public sermons and religious lectures on a wider scale in all the mosques and public places. His efforts in the direction of removing mutual misunderstanding among different sects and subsects of Muslims and to bring about concord and unity amongst them for the common welfare of the Muslim society as a whole deserve the thanks of the entire Muslim world.

Kottayam.—Twenty-four Ezhavas were converted during the course of this week at Katumbanad, a place in Chengannoor, to Christianity.—United Press.

Patna: For electing members for the A.I.C.C. from Bihar the recently elected delegates to the Faizpur Congress from Bihar will meet on December 19 at the Sadaqat Ashram.—A. P.

IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Congress Fortnight

There was a good deal of interest attached to the meeting of Congress Working Committee which concluded its deliberations in Bombay last week. With the arrival of Gandhiji at Faizpur on the 20th instant, the centre of all political activity in the country will shift for about a fortnight to that small village in Khandesh, Faizpur. The Congress Working Committee only discussed and released to the Press certain important resolutions that are to come up for discussion at Faizpur. Thus the Committee has given ample opportunities to Congressmen, especially delegates, to know what would be coming up for discussion so that they may prepare themselves. The Working Committee has not by any means completed its work of approving resolutions to be placed before the Subjects Commiteee. Several of the important as well as controversial resolutions are expected to come up for consideration before the Committe when it meets on the 23rd instant.

Torch March

In the meanwhile the Reception Committee has been making elaborate arrangements for the Torch March from Bombay to Faizpur, which is to commence on the 17th instant. The public of Bombay will remember the Gokuldas Tejpal Hostel, as the place, where the first session of the Indian National Congress was held more than fifty years ago. A fire lit at Gowalia Tank Maidan, in front of the Hostel is to be carried to Faizpur, by volunteers, who will run by shifts carrying the torch and the national flag aloft. It is understood that the Bombay National Guards will be entrusted with the responsible task of conveying the fire from the Gowalia Tank Maidan to Mahim bridge—the Bombay city limit. In view of the good work that the National Guards have been doing since they came into existence two years ago they deserve the honour that has been conferred on them by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee authorities, who are in charge of the arrangements within the city limits.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Have the Suburban Municipalities benefited by amalgamation? This is a question which, I am sure will keep Government busy thinking.

It is really difficult to say whether the amalgamation is a boon to the people in every respect.

Sometime back I wrote about Bandra-Santa Cruz controversy regarding seats on the Municipal Board. This question was thoroughly discussed at the municipal meetings but no settlement was come to, and this matter at present lies in the hands of Government.

Lately, a protest meeting was held at Parle to voice local opposition against the Municipality's proposal to provide equal representation for Parle and Andheri.

Like Bandra, Vile Parle is strongly against granting equal representation to Andheri.

Before amalgamation Andheri had its own Notified Area Committee, but owing to amalgamation it had to sacrifice this though the people protested.

Many a protest is raised and it looks as if, like the controversy between Bandra and Santa Cruz this question will have to be settled by Government.

Another controversy that has risen is over the question of whether the head office of the Municipality should be situated at Andheri or Vile Parle.

This arose through a proposal to accept a donation of Rs. 10,000 offered by a Vile Parle resident for the purchase of a plot of land, which is nearer to the station than the present building. It is proposed to have the new combined municipal office, market and dispensary.

It is suggested that the present building be sold for Rs. 20,000, and this amount would be sufficient to construct the new building, but in case the municipality has to spend more, it would only be an extra Rs. 2,000.

The controversy has arisen by the Andheri members suggesting that the Municipal office be shifted to Gazdar Hall, Andheri, which they say is more centrally situated.

An amendment was moved to that effect when it was suggested that the donation of Rs. 10,000 be accepted and that a building be erected on the proposed plot in the donor's name. But the money realised from the sale of the old building could be used for road repairs.

But on votes being taken the amendment was lost and the original proposal was carried.

WORKMAN ELECTROCUTED

Circusmen Rescue Body From Wires

(From Our Correspondent)

BANDRA, Dec 15

Angelo Silvester D'Souza, a workman of the Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Company, while painting an electric post on Saturday at about 1-30 p.m. on Waterfield Road, Bandra, received an electric shock, some portion of his body accidentally touched a live wire.

After he received the shock he became unconscious and hung on the wires and the cross arms of the post.

His companion who was painting some other part of the post ran to the sub-station and put the main off.

CIRCUSMEN TO RESCUE

In the meantime when some policemen were trying in various ways to lower the man to the ground, two circusmen, from a circus nearby, came to their aid, and by fastening a rope round the hanging man they lowered him to the grouud. The man was taken to the Bandra hospital.

The action of the two circusmen deserves appreciation and a separate report is being submitted to the District Superintendent of Police, Bombay Suburban District, for recommendation of rewards.

Basil Gomes Cup Tournament

The Managing Committee of D. I. Q. C. Tournament have decided to play the Tournament for the second year for Mr. Basil Gomes Cup at Gorai. The Gorai Cricket Club are the winners of last year. The draws for this year are as follows: Gorai vs. Utan on 20-12-36. Gulvem vs. Monori on 27-12-36. Final on 3-1-37.

Sunday's match: The following will represent Gorai XI vs. Utan Catholic Association XI on Sunday 20th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Culvem (Gorai).

Gorai XI: Messrs. German Gomes (Capt.), Robert Gomes, Felix Ferreira, Anselem Ferreira, Paul Remedios, Martin D'Mello, Anthony Godinho, Paul D'Souza, Johnnie Henriques, Jecinto D'Mello, Edward Murray.

Reserves: Mr. Johnnie Godinho.

Utan C. A. XI: Messrs. Peter H. Crasto (Capt.), Joseph F. D'Souza, Basil D'Souza, Marian D'Souza, Sunny D'Souza, Joseph Fonseca, Joseph Pereira, Paul Pereira, Caitan D'Mello, Dominck D'Mello, Jugita Fonseca.

Reserves: Mr. Ignatius D'Mello, Mr. Mariano Fonseca.

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(10 p.m.)	LA TRAVIATA
Sunday 20th (6 p.m.)	LA TRAVIATA
Monday 21st (10 p.m.)	RIGOLETTA
Tuesday 22nd (10 p.m.)	NORMA
Wednesday 23rd (10 p.m.)	LUCIA DI LAMMEMUIR
Thursday 24th (10 p.m.)	FAUST

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1936

RAILWAY FINANCE

The Indian Merchants' Chamber has submitted to the Railway Inquiry Committee a lengthy memorandum emphasising the urgent need for improving Railway finances and suggesting various ways of effecting the desired improvement. It contains a wealth of facts and figures bearing on various aspects of the Railway problem and its length and elaborateness are thoroughly justified by the vital importance of the subject. If it is remembered that a capital of about Rs. 800 crores is sunk in the railways and that, if they do not pay their way, the State-guaranteed interest amounting to crores has to be paid by the tax-payer, one can realise what a vital part the railways play in the national economy. As a matter of fact the railways were a heavily losing concern till about 1900 and huge deficits have again become a regular feature since 1930. Moreover, Sir Otto Niemeyer's report has made it clear that if the railways do not pay well, the finances of the provinces as well as of the Central Government under the new Constitution must be very precarious. It is probably this fact, more than anything else, that has induced Government to institute one more expert inquiry in addition to the four set up during the last sixteen years.

Constructive Suggestion

The most important part of the Chamber's Memorandum is the constructive suggestions that it has made to improve railway finances. Its first suggestion, stated, generally, is that the railways must be administered definitely on a commercial basis. At the same time it adds: "Whilst the railways must be run on commercial principles, they should as purveyors of cheap and quick transport be regulated by a policy which is closely coordinated with the general economic policy of the country." For instance, the Railway Board should not oppose the policy of protection or the reduction of rates and freights to stimulate trade. The Chamber clears that point in the following words: "We hold that if railways are run on commercial principles, the Administration must not only accept the policy of protection to industries as a settled fact but so coordinate its policy with it as to participate in the ultimate benefits which must accrue to the country if an industry is permanently placed on a thriving basis through protection. No commercial management would hesitate to reduce its charges to stimulate increased use of its services on the ground that it was giving subsidy to its customer. What should be the ultimate and governing consideration is the resultant larger economic advantage to the country through increased movements of goods." This opinion has been urged not only by the business community but also by the public in general. The railways must certainly aim at profit but not at profiteering nor at profit at the expense of other national economic concerns. They must follow a policy which is part of the whole national policy to develop the resources of the country.

Retrench And Indianise

As a means to this end, if not as an end in itself, the Chamber emphasises the need for much greater retrenchment in the overhead charges of the railway administration and also for Indianisation on a much larger scale than Government have so far attempted. The Chamber has good reason to deplore the fact that though the cry for retrenchment of expenditure in the railway administration has now become almost chronic, as with all the talks about retrenchment, there does not appear to be any genuine desire on the part of the railway authorities to effect retrenchment of a character which would have any appreciable effect on their budgetary position. "Retrenchment", says the Chamber, "has come almost to mean dismissal of a few hands here and there, or curtailment in the salaries of some poor clerks and peons". Some of the specific suggestions of the Chamber in this respect are as follows:—

"The first thing which strikes the Committee of this Chamber is that the cuts which were applied to the salaries of the staff in 1931 at the time of the financial stringency should have been restored at all at any rate, till such time as the Railway Budget was completely balanced. The cut meant an annual saving of over Rs. 170 lakhs. Over and above this, it is now high time that the Lee Concessions which were and are given on a liberal and generous scale can no longer be justified and that all these concessions should be stopped forthwith."

The Chamber is naturally very insistent on the demand for Indianisation. "It is the definitely considered opinion of the commercial community", it says, "that if there is any department more than another in which an accelerated policy of Indianisation is imperative, it is the Railways of India. "If Government accept our contention that railways must be run on business principles,—and section 182 of the Government of India Act, 1935, supports our contention—there is no escape from the necessity of stopping further recruitment of non-Indians and of revising the grades and scales of remuneration strictly in adjustment with the condition of an economically poor country like India." It is impossible for Government to brush aside this demand on any reasonable ground. As regards the plea that Indianisation will reduce efficiency, we fear the Chamber does not go far enough in repudiating it. It says: "As a body of businessmen, this Chamber cannot be unmindful of maintaining efficiency in running railways but, at the same time, they cannot encourage adoption of standards of efficiency which are both unrelated to the general economic conditions of the country and unjustified by the actual necessities of the case." We would go farther and say that, even if the entire Railway Department is Indianised from top to bottom in the immediate future, there must be a decided gain in efficiency, provided that suitable Indians, to be appointed to the highest posts, are given the necessary training either here or in foreign countries. And this is true of every other Department, not excluding the Army. It must, however, be added that Indianisation will be robbed of much of its value if all departments are not made fully responsible to the Indian people through the national legislature.

Road Of Civilisation

"Each day work on the road continues. In the early dawn the troops for protection purposes move out and clear and protect the area in which the day's work will be done. They are closely followed by the working parties. Every effort is made to utilise to the best advantage each minute of the short winter's day. In the sky above aircraft move to and fro, and observers watching carefully for any signs of hostile movement and ready at an instant's notice to take action against hostile parties. In the evening the troops withdraw to camp having added another length to the ever growing road."

We reproduce the above extract from a report of the progress of "Road making" in Khaisora valley. The details reveal a sense of delicious enjoyment in the work. We are not surprised.

But there is just one simple question that we want to ask. For years "road making" has gone on on the Frontier at the cost of millions of rupees, a great deal of munition and a very considerable loss of human life. The ultimate and constructive justification, always urged, has been a mission of civilising the tribesmen. If that is so what else has been done all these years to "civilise" them? What, for instance, is the proportion of money spent, if all, on starting schools, to that spent on achieving miles of roads in the manner we have quoted above? The fact is that nothing virtually has ever been done except constructing roads—the report rather significantly refers to "published" intentions to punish those who have been guilty of warlike acts and to construct a road into Khaisora. Is this road making intended to bring civilisation or to serve military strategy?

DO TITLES CORRUPT?

Need For Enquiry

(By: P. M. DRIVER)

Our friend Mr. Shri Prakash's complaint to the readers of the "Chronicle" that his attempts to raise the question of the bestowal of titles by Government have been foiled on the ground that the matter is not a primary concern of the Governor-General-in-Council, is a matter of primary concern for us all. The question is important as it involves one of the methods by which the executive can corrupt the legislature in modern democracy.

If we delve deeply in the records of the history of democracies we can realise why it should be made impossible for the executive to influence the private members of a legislature. A legislature can be corrupted in different ways by the executive. There may be direct bribery as in the England of the 18th century, or promises of lucrative posts, or intimidation, or as we know very well, promises of titles of honour.

"Every Man Has His Price"

We cannot easily forget how even as late as the 18th century open bribery was practised in England. Wraxall has mentioned in his "Memoirs" how in 1754 the Secretary of the Treasury under Pelham used to pay regularly bribes from £500 to £800 to many members of the Commons whose names were entered in a book kept in the deepest secrecy and burnt by the King on the death of Pelham. Lord Bute, tutor of George III, had the pleasure to distribute on one occasion as much as £25,000 in one day to purchase members. Walpole, to take another example, had the audacity to say that "every man has his price". Disraeli mentioned in one of his speeches in 1848 how before his time, "the Secretary of the Treasury used to sit at a gangway.....and at a stated period of the Session.....gave in the House, to the Members who supported Government, a routine doucer of a £500 note". This evil was permitted because of the low tone of public feeling, it disappeared only after the development of a free press and a healthy public opinion.

Public opinion is perhaps not so unhealthy as to permit this evil anywhere to-day, but corruption, as I have said, can take different forms and I believe very strongly that the right to confer titles of honour is a source of very great evil to-day. Our experience of the past and the present clearly shows this. Many of us are just vain strutting peacocks and even when we are not so that nasty "bit" of ribbon to stick in our coats", can demoralise some of us very easily. The glamour of titles is apt to corrupt us even when we are in other respects quite sound. We have so many examples before us. It is true that sometimes out of evil there arises good for I know that this love of titles can make certain people terribly and mercilessly charitable during earthquakes. But the political evils are too great.

A Tragedy

Enlightened public opinion no doubt is an important factor in this equation. It is good for the public when it can scan the Honours List with a sardonic smile in order to hunt for men without any tale getting a tail. Titles are apt to lose their glamour when the public go over the Honours List as if it was the result of a race meeting and can point out the "hot favourites" on the eve of the King's Birthday. But this is not enough, particularly because even to-day a poor Rao Saheb or Khan Sahib who does not know how to sign his name properly on his liquor contracts can enjoy the pleasure of getting undeserved "salams" from the passing tongawalla. So long as the lure of titles is fast upon us the promise or the hope of them will be the crowning argument when an important vote is being taken. It is a tragedy which ought to make us ashamed of ourselves, but the fact has to be faced and prevented if possible.

It is necessary that we should demand a clarification of the policy underlying the giving of titles. I feel that titles keep up class distinctions and create a false sense of superiority and inferiority. I know of a certain gentleman who has actually assaulted people who had the misfortune to forget to call him by his title and addressed him simply as "Mr.". It would be best for all if we can abolish entirely the giving of titles but we can at least stop the conference

(Continued on page 8. Col 7).

Fascist Threat In Spain

England's Attitude Condemned

By H. N. Brailsford

An unusually sanctimonious sermon by one of the obscurer bishops has set all England gossiping about the King.

One might suppose from some of the printed comments that we were South Sea islanders, who regard a coronation as a magical rite conferring on the King the power to control the winds and the rain.

It would be tempting to comment on this mixture of snobbery and superstition were it not that beyond this trifle of marriage that is no concern of ours there towers a tragedy.

While England chatters about a lady from Baltimore, Germany marches forward to the conquest of Spain. To-day the Peninsula is the battleground on which is being decided the future of the peoples of Europe, our own included.

If Hitler is allowed to destroy the Republic, Democracy is a beaten cause that will with difficulty maintain itself, a fugitive on the coasts of the North Sea.

That is no exaggeration. Let us consider what is involved in the landing of 5,000 German troops at Cadiz.

I call them bluntly "troops", for no one outside the Foreign Office is credulous enough to believe in "totalitarian volunteers".

The phrase is borrowed from Noel-Baker, who has brought to Labour's Front Bench in the House of Commons a breath of sincerity and conviction, as welcome as it is novel.

As even the "Times", with commendable honesty pointed out, it is impossible that any appreciable numbers of "volunteers", let alone 5,000 men in a body, could leave the tightlypoliced structure of Nazi Germany without its Government's approval.

For one thing, they could not obtain foreign exchange, save for an authorised person, while one account states that their landing was guarded by a German destroyer.

There is evidence to show that they are, in fact, picked regular troops on active service, as the airmen, both Germans and Italians, also were.

The few prisoners who have been taken from among these airmen carried their regimental identification papers.

Mr. Eden, whose simplicity must delight Berlin, insists that even this is no breach of neutrality. Then did these troops arrive with nothing but walking sticks—or was it olive branches—in their hands?

Of course, arms were sent as well, and probably of the latest mechanised pattern. That was a flat breach of the non-intervention agreement.

Gambler's Chance

Five thousand trained men with the latest devices of science may achieve much in this war, for the numbers engaged are small. But that is not the gravest aspect of this matter.

Hitler has staked his prestige on this throw of the dice. If 5,000 German troops cannot win victory for Franco he must send 10,000 or 20,000.

This is the first campaign in which his Fascist International has been involved. He is not the man to fail by a timid use of half-measures.

What he and Franco and the Duce will do is predictable: if a few men with incendiary bombs cannot crush Spain, they will send many others with gas.

It is our behaviour that calls for discussion. In the face of this open campaign of conquest, are we to sit inactive, while Mr. Baldwin and the Bishops run about like a bevy of maiden-aunts fussing over an imprudent marriage?

Facing Facts

Let us, therefore, see what is involved by this Fascist move.

(1) Spain, if Franco wins, will lie crushed under a military class-despotism that will enslave peasants and townsmen alike, and fetter both thought and action.

It may last for 20 years, for Franco will massacre (as he is now doing) every active Republican and Socialist.

(2) Spain will become in effect a German colony, exploited both for economic and strategical ends. It has what this great military machine chiefly lacks—copper and iron ore.

The Canaries, the Balearics and Morocco will give Germany and Italy naval and aerial control of the Mediterranean sea-route, and stations that dominate the road round the Cape as well.

(3) France will be surrounded on three frontiers by the Fascist Powers. From Majorca and Ceuta they will be able to cut her communications with Africa, and so to close one of her chief sources of man-power.

Threatened also from within by a strong Fascist movement, France's Right—her Lavals— will take the first occasion to make terms with this Fascist Power that holds her in its grip.

(4) If the two Dictators prove their powers in this way and demonstrate at the same time the cowardly incompetence of the Western Democracies they will be supreme in Europe.

Every little State in the Balkans and on the Baltic will rally to the victors.

(5) The way will then be clear for the central aim of Hitler's policy, his attack on an isolated Russia.

Warning To France

The burden of responsibility for this terrible perspective lies mainly on Mr. Baldwin's Government.

It has imposed inaction on France, by warning her that if she runs into danger over this business, and suffers a Fascist aggression, it will not support her.

This threat of isolation kept, and keeps, her passive in the face of this Nazi conquest of Spain.

Such futile little steps as Mr. Eden does take or propose serve only to load the scales against the Republic and the common cause of Democracy.

Shipping control, which ostentatiously leaves the Portuguese "conduit" open, serves only to make it much harder than before for the Spanish Governments to get arms, while the Dictators continue to pour in their supplies.

Even before the new Shipping Bill is passed, the Navy, without a shadow of legal authority, arrests and conveys to Malta a British ship (the Thurston) carrying motor-lorries—which are not contraband arms—from Odessa to Spain.

In that incident is revealed the inner purpose in Downing Street.

As scandalous in its partisanship, and even more menacing, is Mr. Eden's proposal to forbid the sending of men to Spain.

That, if he carries it, will mean that no more volunteers will go from the Socialist and Communist parties of France, or from the colonies of German and Italian exiles to swell the gallant ranks of the International Brigade.

But the Dictators will continue to send their conscripts, as they continue to send their tanks and planes.

Could cowardice invent a more abject answer to the landing of Hitler's five thousand?

The Next Step

How, then, shall we answer it? Are we satisfied that only about 250 men—all honour to them!—have joined the Brigade from our island, while 4,000 French volunteers are under arms in Spain?

Is it in generosity that French-

(Continued on Page 13 Col. 5.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

EDEN'S OLIVE BRANCH.

Speaking at Bradford Mr. Anthony Eden has made an important pronouncement. It is a British olive branch, and even more. For, it may be regarded as an informal invitation to the world to a combined economic and disarmament conference. The invitation is intelligible enough. Britain has formulated her re-armament plans, has, in fact, already embarked upon it and will have achieved considerable completion by the time a Disarmament Conference begins its formal sittings. But we doubt if it will succeed. The Militarist Powers do not believe in peace or co-operation. They in fact believe, from the experience of the past, that their best weapon is bullying the so-called Democratic Powers who invariably surrender to them.

THE ONLY METHOD.

True, the offer of economic co-operation can, to a certain extent, be interpreted by particularly Germany, as a surrender and a kind of bribe. But Germany may believe that she can get more, she can have her economic "needs" better supplied, by continued resort to her old methods than by international co-ordination. And she has reasons so to believe. Mr. Brailsford points out in his recent article what is at stake, from the Nazi point of view in Spain. And the Nazis know that Britain, democratic Britain, has been consistently conniving at the Fascist conquest of democracy in Europe even though it involves danger to Britain's position in the Mediterranean. Why then should all-conquering Nazi Germany and Italy consent to tie themselves? It is true that the world is moving into deeper and more dangerous waters. But the responsibility is British. What is more unfortunate is that Britain still refuses to adopt the only method of saving the world—an unmistakable challenge to the Fascist International.

ANOTHER NAZI LAUREL

Nazi civilization has added another laurel to its beautiful brow. A further group of 93 Germans—the total number must now be in tens of thousands—have been deprived of German nationality and of their property. Some of them are reported to be famous men in the annals of literature. But this is not the first time that Nazis have treated intellectuals like this. In fact, it will be no exaggeration that intellectual Germany led by such eminent and honoured men as Einstein and Thomas Mann is not in Germany but in exile. Nazi brutality against opponents and the treatment meted out to men like Ossietsky, Einstein and Mann are a lurid illustration of the nature and principles of Nazism with which Britain is now more than flirting.

MAN V. MACHINERY

In his opening address at the All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition organised by the Tamil Nad Congress Committee at Madras, Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel has taken occasion to stress once again the paramount importance of Khadi in the present economic conditions of India. The insistence upon charkha has been one of the foremost planks in Mahatmaji's programme, and it has been proved again and again that the manufacture of Khadi as a cottage industry serves as a boon to India's starving peasants. We may not wholly endorse the Sirdar's observation that "mass production would result in mass killing and mass slaughter but not in mass wealth" but it cannot be gainsaid that machinery, instead of being man's servant, has become his master. The proper co-ordinations of production and distribution is the greatest issue confronting modern civilisation.

POLITICS AND CIVICS

In his reply to the address presented to him by the Madras Municipal Corporation Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel remarked that while politics was often an unpleasant job, municipal administration was otherwise. But he will himself admit that the very reasons which make politics an unpleasant job in India make even municipal work sometimes unpleasant; and so it will be as long as, in the words of the address, "complete local autonomy and local responsibility have yet to be achieved." However, both politics and civics have their own special pleasures, which may on occasions be thrilling. The struggle to achieve local self-government, local or national, is more exhilarating than the maintaining it after it is achieved.

Canterbury Broadcast

To The Editor, The Bombay Chronicle."

Sir,—The Archbishop of Canterbury's broadcast on ex-King Edward makes painful reading. Personally I consider it to be the most un-English thing I have ever seen. It contains that essentially English characteristic of not kicking a man when he is down.

If the Archbishop meant to say these things why did he not say them openly and preferably in public? Sovereign? Why did he himself the moral teacher years ago showed a preference for types of friends shop captains? The moral (Continued on Col 7).

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WITHOUT COMMENT

ROME, (By Air Mail).

The official Fascist organ of Turin, "La Stampa," declared that Lloyd's Assurance Company intends to sue the Emperor of Abyssinia, Haile Selassie, in a British court for ordering the destruction of Addis Ababa, which has caused the company to pay out £120,000 in insurance losses.

* * * *

Can there be any difference amongst Indians that India should use only Swadeshi goods? Asked Sardar Vallabhbhai. Can it be that he was trying to insult the members of the Justice Party by expecting them to wear Swadeshi cloth, for instance?

* * * *

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, the Chief Editor of the Allahabad "Leader", is reported to have transferred his candidature from his old constituency of Partabgarh to a new one of Etah.

This shift away from a haven which has become insecure can correctly be accounted for by Mr. Chintamani by "reference to unknown causes with their roots in the unknown past"

The same, of course, applies to the fate of Etah.

* * * *

The U. P. Liberals, says our Allahabad correspondent, are supporting Lady Srivastava against Mrs. Pandit (Jawaharlal's sister) out of sheer pique.

Not at all. They can't help it. The opposition of Liberals is the Congressman's glorious "Karma"

* * * *

Apropos of the controversy over the ex-King's proposed marriage a friendly critic gently assures us that there has been some loose thinking about the Christian principles of marriage.

Maybe. But not nearly so much as by Christian British statesmen and prelates over Imperialism and Imperial prestige which are both foreign to Christianity itself.

* * * *

Speaking in the House of Lords, Lord Halifax declared that "the Crown was more than link between all the Dominions".

The events of the past two weeks show, in fact, that it is the spirit of what Mr. Brailsford might call, British snobbery and superstition.

* * * *

British Papers express satisfaction at the smoothness with which the constitutional procedure of the Commonwealth stood its first serious test.

We could have foretold it even before the serious test started. In fact we did.

* * * *

According to the London 'Times'—the paper should be called his Grace the Rt. Hon'ble the 'Times'—"the theoretical difficulties have not prevented a simple and practical solution in accordance with British traditions and practice".

'You are expected reverently to cheer and not disrespectfully to shout "Hyp—hyp—Profession and practice".

* * * *

A Spanish Government submarine was damaged and sunk by another which is suspected to be "foreign".

But there need be no difficulty in announcing the identity of the latter, after a recent Gibraltar cable. It cannot but be one of the —Russian flotilla.

* * * *

"The Pravda" complaining of raids by Spanish insurgents, says that seventeen Soviet ships were detained and searched by them, but no trace of Soviet arms for Spain was found.

The paper is a little too optimistic. Miracles can happen even in this age. The Fascist International that discovered popular sympathy for the Spanish "Nationalists" can discover anything.

* * * *

Mussolini's Favourite Star Is British

—Headline.

Luckily or unluckily it is a film actress not the International artist, Mr. Anthony Eden.

* * * *

Which reminds us, Il Duce has just declared that "The whole of Abyssinia has now been occupied and would be defended by the sharp sword firmly grasped".

The warning is unnecessary. Mr. Eden is already in a state of humble and abject mow. In fact he has been in that attitude so long and so consistently that Signor Mussolini may well now use the sharp sword for a more generous purpose: grant Mr. Eden whatever is the Italian equivalent of a British Knighthood and bid him rise.

Jinnah Expounds League Policy

DAYS OF LUCKNOW PACT RECALLED

Students Called To Make History By Facilitating Another Inter-Communal Pact

"I am a convert to Joint Electorates. We did try for Joint Electorates and failed, but there is nothing to prevent our agitating further in favour of joint electorates. The main factor which would contribute towards the success of that demand was a change of heart on both sides. So long as Hindus thought as Hindus and Muslims as Muslims, there was going to be trouble" said Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League Parliamentary Board, in the course of a lecture on "The policy of the All-India Muslim League".

The lecture was delivered under the auspices of the Muslim Students Union at Blavatsky Lodge on Tuesday evening, with Mr. H. R. Sayani in the chair. Two members of the Egyptian University Delegation, which arrived in Bombay recently, with a view to tour the country, were also present at the meeting and were offered a cordial welcome.

JINNAH OPTIMISTIC

Mr. Jinnah referred to the historic Lucknow Pact of 1916 and said that he was an optimist and was confident that there was nothing to prevent the Congress and the League coming to another agreement like that. If that could be done twenty years ago, Mr. Jinnah thought, it could be repeated now.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, in the course of his lecture said that students should be abreast of the times and well-informed as to what was going on in the political world of India. Indian politics was moving fast, much faster than many might realise, and the speakers asked the students to study and analyse the political happenings and go deep into them, so that when the time came they might shoulder the responsibility.

WHY NOT A NEW PACT?

The Muslim League had been in existence for the last thirty years. It was really an academic body for a number of years, met once or twice a year, passed some resolutions and dispersed. Even during that period of its career, the Muslim League performed some really useful work.

Mr. Jinnah then referred to the most outstanding and historic event in the history of the All-India Muslim League and said that anyone might be well proud of it. That event was the holding of the sessions of the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League at the same place in the year 1915. Both the organisations passed similar resolutions, and both organisations appointed Committees to formulate jointly the political demands of India. The resolutions were full of meaning. It was worth remembering that the country was in the throes of the War. These two Committee sat together as common citizens and discussed, and the result was the famous Lucknow Pact of 1916. The speaker was not going to discuss the merits of the Pact| The Pact proved that Hindus and Muslims were capable of coming to their own agreement, without outside interference. If that was possible in 1916 Mr. Jinnah could not see any reason why it was not possible now. He for one reason was an optimist and felt sure that Indians would repeat the performance of at arriving at an agreed solution once again.

Continuing Mr. Jinnah said that the present situation made it a bit difficult to arrive at an agreed solution.

Referring to the Muslim League Parliamentary Board's work, Mr. Jinnah said that some of the leading Muslims felt that it was essential to have a proper organisation, some support and sanction, before it could be stated that a particular body was speaking on behalf of a certain community. With that object in view, the work of organising the Muslim League Parliamentary Board was taken in hand. It was felt essential that there should be a well-organised body of Mussalmans in the country with a common platform and under one flag, which could deliver the goods on behalf of the Mussalmans. The All-India Muslim League Parliamentary Board was organised not merely to pass resolutions, but to go to people and organise them. There would not have been a better opportunity for such a work than the present, when elections to the Provincial Legislatures were at hand.

CONGRESS AND LEAGUE.

Replying to the critics of the All-India Muslim League Parliamentary Board Mr. Jinnah said that it would be difficult to please everybody.

"It was being stated that the Muslim League Party was a communal party. Yes. But could anyone show the way for organising a non-communal party? The reply was: Join the Indian National Congress. The speaker admired the patriotism behind the suggestion. But what he wanted to know was, could a substantial portion of the Congress and the Muslim League sit together and agree on a common programme and common policy of work? If that could be possible, nobody would be happier than the speaker himself. But the Congress had a pre-determined policy and a pre-determined programme. Even the Hindus and Liberals do not agree with the Congress programme and policy. Then why blame the Muslim League unnecessarily and say that it was a communal organisation?"

NO BETRAYAL.

The speaker then explained the programme and policy of the All-India Muslim League Parliamentary Board. It sought to replace the present constitution by a democratic one and a full self-governing constitution. The Congress and the Muslim League did not agree on the method of work The Muslim League, while striving to replace the Constitution with a better one, sought to utilise it for the maximum benefit of the people. The speaker referred to the work in the Assembly and also to Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's remark that the majority of the Mussalmans in the Assembly had never deserted the national cause and the popular issue. That did not mean that the Muslims should agree with the Congress Party from A to Z. Just because the Muslims were trying to organise themselves, it did not justify peeople in saying that they would desert the national cause. The object in organising the Mussalmans was to bring the better class of Mussalmans into prominence and remove the rubbish—the kind of rubbish that was in existence in all communities. He thought that no purpose would be served by being carried away by sentimentality divorced from realities. There were millions and millions of people of India still, who could not be called politically-minded. If both communities tried to organise themselves and hammered out crude raw steel into finished steel, then the foundation for national freedom would have been laid. The Muslim League Parliamentary Board's constitution allowed co-operation not only inside but outside the legislatures with all progressive groups.

NOT INSURMOUNTABLE.

Referring to separate electorates Mr. Jinnah said that it would be difficult to have non-communal parties, as long as there were the separate electorates. Unity was not impossible. It could be achieved to-morrow, if the leading Mussalmans and Hindus agreed on a common policy and programme. Separate electorate was not an insurmountable obstacle.

The non-Communal Party should sit together, adopt its candidates and see that it got the support of the electorate. If people, instead of blaming others, tried to find a solution, a way out for this issue, it might be achieved.

LEAGUE ORGANISATION BOOSTED.

Replying to critics, Mr. Jinnah said that one should not give a bad name to a dog and then kill it. He recounted the work of the Parliamentary Board, how it met, how 600 leading Muslims attended the meeting, how the Constitution and rules were accepted, and office-bearers were elected. Since then, more than a lakh of leaflets had been distributed among the Mussalmans, explaining the policy and programme of the League's Parliamentary Board.

As regards Bombay, applications were invited and candidates se-

(Continued on page 8 col 1.)

FAQIR OF IPI'S MOVEMENTS

Comparative Calm In Khairosa Valley During Weekend

NEW DELHI, Dec. 15.

Faqir of Ipi has shifted himself to a palace far south of the prohibited area, but he does not seem to have gained adherents there. Indeed the attitude of tribesmen round about the prohibited area appears to give no cause for anxiety to Government. The road construction has reached Khaisora River and now the plan is to construct a road on both sides of it east and west from strategic point of view. Biche Kashkai is only about five miles from the present camp whereto the road has reached.

As for population within prohibited area is Khaisora valley it is believed, it cannot be even one-third as women, children and a number of tribesmen have in obedience to the warning given left and taken shelter outside the marked area. Still the construction of the road east or west of the present camp might meet with obstruction.

COMPARATIVE CALM

The night of 13th and 14th was quiet in the valley. A few shots were fired at a piquet at Jaler camp. Yesterday a small party of hostiles in the proscribed area was dispersed by aircraft. A few shots were fired at long range at the road-protection troops. These were no casualties.

The weather was now cleared and the ground is drying up well.

MAIL BAGS FOR U. P. ONLY SAVED

Cause Of Fire On Postal Bogie Still Under Investigation

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 15.

It has been established that out of 972 bags loaded in the postal bogie which was destroyed at Charkhara, in the early hours of Saturday last only 162 bags—being part of mail for United Provinces was saved. The remaining mail comprising of bags, destined for United Provinces, Bengal, Calcutta and Burma were totally destroyed.

Investigation into the causes of the fire is proceeding, but no definite conclusion has yet been arrived at.

ELECTION DRIVE IN SIND

All-India Congress Leaders To Visit Province

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, Dec. 15

With only six weeks left for elections for Sind Assembly, various political groups have accelerated their election campaign. It is understood Bhai Parmanand will visit the province to preside over the Sind Hindu Conference to be held at Sukkur on December 30, which would set up an election board to nominate candidates to contest the elections on Hindu Sabha ticket.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah has replied to the invitation Mr. Shidikh Abdul Majid, saying that he will be able to visit Sind after December 25. Hence Mr. Abdul Majid is consulting friends so as to fix a suitable date for the Conference.

As regards Congress campaign, All-India leaders will visit Sind to intensify campaign. The Congress programme includes Prabhat Pheries, and street propaganda.

It is officially announced that January 5 is the last date for receipt of nominations for elections to the Sind Assembly.

MAJORITY FOR CONGRESSMAN

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 15.

Of 34 voters 57 exercised their franchise at the polls to-day for election to the Council of State from the Jubbulpore district.

37 out of them appear to have cast their votes in favour of Mr. Kelkar, a Congress candidate, and 20 for Mr. Kalikar, an independent candidate.

Reports from other northern districts also indicate a majority for Mr. Kelkar.

The counting of votes takes place on December 21 at Nagpur. —United Press.

CONGRESS SOCIALIST CONFERENCE AT FAIZPUR

The General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party writes:

"The Annual Conference of the All-India Congress Socialist Party meets at Faizpur on December 23, 24 and 25. The first meeting will be held on the morning of the 23rd. Delegates should reach Faizpur by the trains reaching Faizpur by the night of the 22nd instant, and intimate the time of their arrival to Comrade Mahajani, C/o Congress Reception Committee, Faizpur.

The Executive Committee of the Party will meet at Faizpur on 22nd De-

No Precedent For Voluntary Abdication

Keith Thinks Special Act Of Parliament Necessary To Remove Constitutional Doubts

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Prof. Keith writes in "Manchester Guardian."

There is no precedent for the voluntary abdication of the Crown, for the removal of Edward II., Richard II., and James II. from the throne was compelled by Parliament. It is possible to argue from the analogy of the fact that a peerage cannot be surrendered that the abdication of the King could have no legal effect either as regards himself or his issue and would merely be analogous to the incapacity of the Sovereign to execute royal functions through physical or mental infirmity. To remove doubts an Act of Parliament would clearly be essential, and such a measure would bar any issue from the succession and adjust the Civil List and other property rights, while making due provision for the ex-King.

THE DOMINIONS' POSITION.

Such an Act would be both legally and constitutionally valid for every part of the Empire except the Dominions. In their case the Statute of Westminster, 1931, expressly provided that for any alteration touching the succession there is requisite the assent of the Parliaments of all the Dominions. But this requirement is only placed in the preamble to the Act, and it was deliberately decided not to give it the force of law. Under the terms of the existing Constitutions of the Dominions any alteration in the succession to the throne enacted by the Imperial Parliament would as a matter of strict law, have automatic effect in these Dominions without the necessity of any assent by their Parliaments. It is clear, therefore, that in law the British Parliament could alter the succession for the whole of the Empire without the assent of the Dominion Parliaments, but constitutionally it would clearly be bound to ask for such assent and, if so desired by any Dominion, to insert in its legislation an express declaration that the change would not apply to that Dominion unless and until it adopted it.

POWERS NOT UNIFORM.

Legally the position of the Dominions is not uniform. The Federal Parliaments of Canada and Australia have no power to regulate the succession, though unquestionably they have the right under the preamble to the Statute of Westminster to express assent in any change. The Union of South Africa probably has under the Status of the Union Act, 1934, full power to legislate, and would unquestionably take such action as a matter of constitutional right. It would doubtless follow the British decision and so avoid disruption of the Commonwealth New Zealand, whose legal powers are doubtful, would certainly express assent in any British action. For Newfoundland, whose Constitution is suspended, the British Parliament has full power to legislate.

THE IRISH FREE STATE.

But the position of the Irish Free State raises great difficulties. If it refused to assent to the British legislation it could unquestionably claim that Britain was acting unconstitutionally in legislating without the assent of the Free State, and on that score it might assert the right to create a new head of the State, ignoring the British Crown and thus in effect terminating the British connection. It would be difficult to deny the validity of such legislation even from the point of view of British law, apart from the fact that the courts of the Free State alone have the right, under the decision of the Privy Council in Moore v. Attorney-General for Irish Free State in 1935, to interpret the constitutional powers of the Parliament, for the Privy Council seems to hold that there are no limits to these powers.

Edinburgh Academy Beats Cambridge 'Varsity

LONDON, Dec. 15.

In the match under Rugby Union Rules, Edinburgh Academy beat Cambridge University by 21 points to 12.—Reuter.

Brisk Preparations At Faizpur

Reception Arrangements For Delegates And Visitors

TILAK NAGAR, (Faizpur) December 15.

The hospital at Tilak Nagar was opened to-day by Mr. Shankerrao Deo.

Dr. Sohoni will be in charge of the hospital.

Mr. B. G. Kher of Bombay is making arrangements for the reception of delegates and visitors at the Savda Station. The Railway authorities are co-operating with the Congress authorities.

Mahatma Gandhi is arriving here on the morning of December 20. Arrangements for his stay are being made. He will stay in a specially constructed hut.

Mr. Vinobaje Bhave is touring the neighbouring villages. Crowded meetings are held there every day. The enthusiasm of village people is running high.

Mr. Achut Patwardhan, Mr. S. M. Joshi, and Mr. Wamanrao Kulkarni arrived here to-day.

The office of the Reception Committee of the Kisan Congress was opened at Tilak Nagar to-day.—United Press Congress Special.

A. I. C. C. ELECTION CHALLENGED

Tipperah Complaint Against Ruling Of Sarat Bose

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

It is understood that the last election of A. I. C. C. members from Bengal has been challenged by a section of Tipperah Congressmen, who want the election to be declared null and void. It is said that the rulings of Mr. Sarat Bose as returning officer from the main issue of the objection.

The matter has already been placed before the Congress President.—A. P.

STUDENTS' ADDRESS TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 15.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, will receive an address from the Allahabad University Union on December 17.—United Press.

A. I. C. C. SECRETARIAT

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 15.

The Staff and Secretariat of the All India Congress Committee will move from Allahabad on December 21 to Faizpur.—United Press.

Pt. PANT FOR U. P. ASSEMBLY

LUCKNOW, Dec. 15.

The United Provinces Congress Parliamentary Board has adopted last night Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant as a candidate from the Four Cities Constituency (Urban) for the Assembly.—United Press.

SEND OFF TO KISAN MARCHERS

Gangadharrao Blesses Peasant Movement

(From Our Correspondent)

DEOLALI: (By Mail)

"The success of the Indian National Congress depends upon the success of the Kisan Congress" declared Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, a veteran Congress leader of Karnatak, in the course of a speech made at a meeting held here to bless the Peasant Marchers who began their march to Faizpur, with bands playing and banners bearing slogans, on Sunday last under the leadership of Messrs. Lalji Pendse and Indulal Yajnik.

Dr. Deshpande assured that Kisans would always get the support of the Indian National Congress.

A hearty send-off was given to the marchers, numbering 60, amidst cheers.

Peasants numbering more than 2,000 from surrounding villages attended a meeting held on Saturday last when speeches were made by several local Congress leaders who explained the importance of the Kisan Congress and the Peasant March. The object of the march to Faizpur, said the speakers, was to create political awakening amongst peasants. The speakers stressed the necessity of a powerful peasant organisation.

CONGRESS LEADERS AT FAIZPUR

JALGAON, Dec. 15.

Mr. Achut Patwardhan, a member of the Congress Working Committee arrived at Faizpur to-day. Mr. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, is expected here shortly.—A. P.

"QUEEN MARY" TO BE REPAIRED

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.

"Queen Mary" whose arrival yesterday was delayed by engine trouble will undergo superficial repairs as soon as the returns to England which will keep her out of service until 17th February, 1937. Cunard White Star offices make this announcement.—Reuter.

BENGAL DISPUTE SETTLED

Pant Gives Decision On Nominations

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

The Associated Press understands that Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant has given his decision regarding nine disputed cases in connection with the Congress nominations for election to the Bengal Legislative Assembly retaining five of those recommended by the General Committee of the Provincial Parliamentary Board.—A. P.

COL. MACNABB DEAD

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Death has occurred of Lieut. Col. Donald J. C. Macnabb.—Reuter.

Make War-Wearied World Garden Of Eden

Eden's Plea For Nations' Economic Pool And Co-operation To Secure Lasting Settlement

LONDON: December 14.

An appeal to the world to turn from the armaments competition to economic co-operation was made by Mr. Eden in a speech at Bradford.

He said Britain was anxious to pursue the economic possibilities opened by the recent Three-Power Monetary Agreement and help to create conditions in which economically all nations could have greater opportunities.

If a lasting settlement of the world difficulties would be reached, including arms agreement, British help would be whole-heartedly given, but with the fundamental proviso that any economic and financial help should not be used for a further piling up of armaments.

Mr. Eden expressed anxiety over breaches in the Spanish Non-Intervention Agreement, and alluded to the new Anglo-French efforts to make the non-intervention agreement really effective, and also offer of mediation to terminate the hostilities.

He hoped other nations would co-operate, or we should be moving into deeper and more dangerous waters."

NEGOTIATIONS FOR ZICHY ESTATE

Ex-King To Acquire 4,000 Acres Land On Lake Balaton

BUDAPEST, Dec. 15.

It is reported that the Duke of Windsor is negotiating for the acquisition of estate at Lengyeltoti, belonging to Count Zichy. The estate covers 4,000 acres.

It is beautifully situated on the shores of Lake Balaton, 80 miles from Budapest. It includes a castle and provides splendid shooting and golfing.—Reuter's Special.

WINDSOR RENTS HOUSE AT KITZBUEHEL

VIENNA, Dec. 15.

The Duke of Windsor has rented a house at Kitzbuehel, belonging to a wealthy American, named Mr. McCormak. it is reliably reported.—Reuter.

EX-KING SUFFERS FROM CHILL

VIENNA, Dec. 15.

The Duke of Windsor is understood to be suffering from slight chill and headache. He is remaining in his room.—Reuter.

Windsor Will Remain In Austria For Christmas

VIENNA, Dec. 14.

It is officially announced that the Duke of Windsor will remain at Schloss Enzesfield until after Christmas.

"He hopes that the tactful understanding so obligingly displayed by Austrian people on the occasion of his previous visits will be shown on this occasion."—Reuter.

KING WILL VISIT INDIA IN JAN. 1938

Two Months' Extensive Tour Arranged?

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The "Morning Post's" political correspondent states that an official announcement is expected shortly of the intention of the King and Queen to attend the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, probably on January 1, 1938.

He adds it is probable that Their Majesties will spend two months in India and make an extensive tour of the provinces.

LATER.

MERE SPECULATION.

It is learned that "The Morning Post's" statement is purely speculative. The situation is correctly represented by last Friday's message. It may be added that the King is expected to take an early opportunity to announce his intentions as regards his visit to India.

(Friday's Reuter message stated "inter alia": There are strong grounds for the hope that the King may visit India next winter in the place of his brother. He will naturally be accompanied by the Queen).—Reuter.

KING TO KEEP UP HIS ESTABLISHMENTS

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The King will continue to maintain his racing establishment and breeding stud on the same lines as his father.

He will similarly keep up as far as possible Balmoral and Sandringham.—Reuter.

KING CONFERS TITLE ON QUEEN

LONDON, Dec. 14.

On the occasion of his birthday the King conferred on the Queen the title of Lady of the Garter.—Reuter.

KING'S MESSAGE TO VICEROY

LONDON, December 15.

The King has sent a message to Marques of Linlithgow, saying that he greatly appreciates the message of loyalty cabled on December 14 and adding "Please convey to the people of India the sincere thanks of the Queen Empress and myself and express to them our best wishes for their continued prosperity.—Reuter.

Obrien Replaces Brown

SYDNEY, Dec. 15.

The Victorian left-hander, O'Brien, replaces Brown in the Australian Team for the second Test.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Commander and Mrs. H. M. Montague and Dr. and Mrs. G. C. Anderson lunched at Government House on Tuesday

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne accompanied by Mr. C. H. Bristow, Private Secretary and Capt. M. V. Milbank and Lieut. H. Morland, Aides-de-Camp left Bombay for Ahmedabad on Tuesday.

Speeding Congress Flag Marchers

First Torch-Bearer To Start From Historic Place In City

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee announce:

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Suburban District Congress Committee, there will be Flag Salutation to-morrow (Thursday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Goculdas Tejpal Pathashala, where the first session of the Indian National Congress was held in 1885.

At Historic Place

The ceremony will be performed at the foot of the Memorial Tablet which was raised last year at the time of the Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress.

Flag Salutation

Sjt. K. F. Nariman, President of the B.P.C.C. will hoist the Flag and address the Torch-bearers who will march on foot with a National Flag and a burning torch to Faizpur for the session of the Indian National Congress.

FIRST TORCH BEARER.

Immediately after the Flag Salutation ceremony is over, the Flag march will start. The honour of being the first torch-bearer is conferred on Sjt. Gokulbhai Doulatram Bhatt who has initiated this splendid idea. He will run for the first mile. At the end of every mile the torch-bearer will be replaced by another torch-bearer and so the Flag march will continue until the last man carries the Flag and the Torch to the Flag Post at Faizpur on the 27th December.

ROUTE OF MARCH.

Following route has been fixed for the Flag march in the City of Bombay;

Gawalia Tank,
Congress House,
Lamington Road,
Jacob Circle,
Lal Bagh,
Tilak Bridge,
Ghodbunder Road,
Mahim Causeway.

At Mahim Causeway which is the boundary which is separating the City-Island of Bombay—from the Suburban Districts, the torch will be handed over to the care of the volunteers of the Suburban District Congress Committee.

CALL TO D. C. Cs.

The District Congress Committees in the City are requested to garland the Flag when it passes through their areas. The Girgaum District Congress Committee will garland it at the Congress House. The Byculla District Congress Committee will garland at Jacob Circle. The Parel District Congress Committee will garland at Poibavdi and the Dadar District Congress Committee will garland it at the foot of the Tilak Bridge. The March will be continuous and there will be no stopping except for a minute at every interval to receive the garland.

Citizens are requested to enthusiastically take part in the Flag March, appreciating the great idea underlying it.

THROUGH SUBURBS

The Jt. Secretaries, Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee writes:—

The following is the Bombay Suburban District programme of the Flag and Torch March from Bombay to Faizpur:—

Thursday, 17th December, 1936.

8-0 a.m. Flag salutation at Gowalia Talav at the foot of the Congress Memorial Tablet, under joint auspices of B. P. C. C. and Suburban District Congress Committee.

8-15 March starts with Sjt. Gokulbhai Bhatt.

8-15 to 9-30 Bombay City.

9-30 Arrival at Mahim-Bandra Bridge. Standard will be handed over by Bombay City to Suburban District. Start with Sjt. Purshotam Kanji.

ROUTE VIA GHOD-BUNDER ROAD.

9-45 Bandra—Welcome and Garlanding opp. Patkar's Blocks.

10-00 Khar—Welcome and Garlanding opp. Khar Gymkhana Entrance.

10-10 Santa Cruz—Welcome and Garlanding opp. Viller Villa.

10-30 Vile Parle—Flag salutation by Smt. Janakibai Bajaj at Chhavni.

10-30 A.M. TO 1-30 P.M. Camp at Vile Parle Chhavni.

1-30 p.m. Flag Salutation. Leave Vile Parle.

1-45 Andheri—Welcome and Garlanding at junction of Versova Kurla Road.

2-45 Kurla—Welcome and Garlanding.

3-05 Ghatkopar—Flag salutation and procession.

4-00 Bhandup—Welcome and Garlanding.

5-00 Mulund—Welcome and Garlanding.

5-30 Thana—20th milestone, hand over Standard to Thana District.

Jinnah Defends Muslim League Policy

(Continued from page 7)

lected from among those who had applied. The speaker referred to the letters that were being published in the "Chronicle"

CHALLENGE TO CONGRESS

The speaker continuing stated that Mr. Brelvi in his paper had said that the Muslim League was the next best to the Indian National Congress. Then why did not Mr. Brelvi join the League, sign the pledge and stand on behalf of the League? Mr. Jinnah expressed regret at the series of letters that were being published in the "Bombay Chronicle". Mr. Jinnah asked why was the Congress contesting only one seat, while there were thirty Muslim seats in the Bombay Assembly? Were they trying to get a verdict in favour of the Congress by winning that one seat? Why not contest all the thirty seats, and nobody would be happier than Mr. Jinnah, if the Congress got the verdict in its favour?

The critics referred to the selected candidates as inferior people. But where were the superior people? asked Mr. Jinnah, and added that Mr. Brelvi was on a different footing altogether. Mr. Jinnah thought that it was not fair to sling mud. Who were these critics? Where had they been all these days? If they were in real earnest, why did they not come in and join the League? asked Mr. Jinnah.

REPLY TO MR. CHAGLA

He then referred to Mr. M. C. Chagla's criticism. He said that he read the "ex-cathedra" pronouncement of Mr. Chagla and re-read it carefully and could not find one single work of constructive suggestion. He asked Mr. Chagla to stop being an arm-chair critic. He would ask him to come out and join some party, convert people to his way of thinking and put forth suggestions. Sir Chimanlal was stated to have given general approval to what he stated, then why should not he join the Liberal Party instead of indulging every three or four months in blood-curdling evil prophesies.

The aim and object of the Muslim League was to weed out bad material and introduce better material into the public life of the country. That could not be done by a stroke of the pen, under the existing conditions in the country.

Replying to some questions, Mr. Jinnah said that the Hindu and Muslim leaders did try for joint electorate. They failed. He himself was a convert to Joint Electorates and there was nothing to prevent carrying on agitation in favour of Joint Electorates.

To another question, he said that the most essential factor in getting Joint Electorate was the change of heart. If Mussalmans were to think as Mussalmans and Hindus were to think as Hindus there was bound to be trouble.

Referring to the safeguarding of Muslim interests as stated in the programme of the League, Mr. Jinnah said that it was safeguarding the interests of a minority in the country and not a religious community, though religion was one of the links that kept them together.

With a vote of thanks to the speaker of the evening, the meeting terminated.

MUSLIM LEAGUE CANDIDATES

Mahomed Suleman To Contest From East Khandesh

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, has issued the following statement:—

"Mr. M. I. Rowji has informed that in the larger interests of the Party he has withdrawn his candidature from the East Khandesh Muslim Constituency, although he had every chance of success there. This spirit of sacrifice on his part is much appreciated.

Similarly Mr. Mahomed Suleman Kasum Mitha has withdrawn his candidature for Bombay South Muslim Constituency in the same spirit of co-operation and in the larger interests of the Party, although he had every chance of success there.

In these circumstances on behalf of the Muslim League I nominate the following persons as officially adopted candidates:—

(1) Mr. Mahomed Suleman Kasum Mitha (for East Khandesh).

(2) Mr. Hussein A. Beg-Mahomed (for Bombay South).

FIGHT FOR C. P. MUSLIM SEATS

Jinnah Board Members In Opposite Camps

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Dec. 15.

The Muslims in the Province are now divided into two warring camps, one led by Mr. Yusuf Sharief, ex-Minister, and the other by Abdul Rouf Shah, M.L.C., both members of Jinnah's Central Muslim League Parliamentary Board. Honourable Sir A. Rizwy, President and Khan Saheb Muzaffar Hussain, Deputy President of the Legislative Council have joined the latter group. Since the Hon. Rizwi's Association with Hon'ble Raghavendra Rao is an open secret, supporters of Mr. Shareef are dubbing Rouf Shah's group as an official group.

Mr. Samiullakhan, twice Mayor of Nagpur and an ex-M.L.A. will try conclusions with Mr. Shareef, sitting member of the Legislative Council over Nagpur District seat and the fight is attracting the attention of the whole Province.

Meanwhile Khan Saheb Nawab Siddique Ali Khan, president of the Muslim League Parliamentary Board of C.P. has resigned both from the Presidentship and Membership, firstly because of differences amongst Muslims and secondly on account of his absence out of India.

IS NOTICE OF B. N. R. STRIKE ILLEGAL?

(Continued from pafe 1)

movement at Ardra, where about 800 men refused to work. The men were accordingly dismissed. According to official information no form of notice of any strike had been given up to this time.

NOTICE ILLEGAL?

Later a strike notice was given by the Trade Union. Under the Trades Dispute Act, a Trade Union cannot give notice of a strike. The notice of a strike has to be handed in individually by each worker to be legally fourteen days in advance, so that the present strike is held by the authorities as illegal.

In October, 1933, a petition was received from a large number of railway staff requesting that certain Trade Union officials, imported from outside, should be removed from the district as they were fomenting communal trouble, which was upsetting the staff. One of these men is alleged to have been responsible for agitation, which led to a riot. So far the only workmen affected are in the inferior grade and they can easily be replaced.

The Agent has asked for a memorandum from the Trade Union setting out their cases but has not received it yet.

The authorities declare that there is no question of any of those men who have now gone on strike receiving pay for the period that they are away from work, as was the case in the strike in few years ago. The men at Ardra, who refused to work and were dismissed will have to be kept in a separate category, to those men, who have now gone on strike. If the authorities' contention is right then the notice of the strike was illegal and the men under the law make themselves individually liable to punishment up to one month's imprisonment or fine of Rs. 50 or both.

AGITATORS' PART

Every endeavour is being made by the authorities of the B. N. Railway to meet the situation in a proper and considerate spirit, but the authorities hold that men have been gravely and unfortunately misled by a number of outsiders, who have fomented communal discord and are not free from suspicion, in the minds of the authorities of their being Communist agitators.

AIR LINK FOR A DAY!

Special Flight From Madras To Colombo And Back

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., says a Fostal Notice, will operate a special flight between Madras and Colombo in connection with their regular air mail service between Karachi and Madras, according to the following schedule:—

SOUTHBOUND
23rd. December, 1936.

Madras	dep.	10-00 hours.
Trichinopoly	arr.	12-00 "
"	dep.	12-30 "
Colombo	arr.	16-00 "

NORTHBOUND
24th December 1936.

Colombo	dep.	7-45 "
Trichinopoly	arr.	11-15 "
"	dep.	11-45 "
Madras	arr.	13-45 "

Air mail letters and postcards, both inland as well as for Ceylon, will be accepted at all post offices for despatch by the special flight. Such articles will be consigned to the Madras G.P.O. or the Trichinopoly post office, either by surface route or by air from any air station in India, as may be advantageous, for inclusion in the air mail despatches to be prepared by these offices.

AIR MAIL FEES

The air mail fees which are payable in addition to postage and registration fee in the case of registered articles are as follows:—

On inland articles—Letters 1 anna for the half tola and 2 annas for the first tola above half tola and for each subsequent tola.

Postcards—9 pies per postcard.

On articles for Ceylon—Letters 3 annas per tola.

Postcards—1 anna per postcard.

The prepayment of the air mail fees 'in full' is obligatory, as a special case for the special flight. No additional air mail fee will be charged for conveyance of the above mentioned articles by air from any existing air station in India to Madras and 'vice versa'.

COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

A commemorative steel stamp will be impressed by the Madras G.P.O. or the Trichinopoly post office on all articles 'posted in India' and despatched by the special flight, on inland articles carried between Madras and Trichinopoly in both directions as well as on those for Ceylon.

The latest day and hour of posting air mail correspondence at the Bombay General Post Office, for the above special flight will be as shown below:—

Ordinary correspondence—11-30 a.m. on Tuesday on 22-12-1936.

Registered correspondence—11-00 a.m. on Tuesday on 22-12-1936.

Posting at the town sub-offices should be so regulated as to reach the Bombay G.P.O. before the above mentioned hour.

NATIONAL TRADES UNION FEDERATION

General Council To Consider B. N. Rly. And Ambernath Workers' Strikes

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 15.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale, General Secretary, National Trades Union Federation, announces that a meeting of the General Council of the Federation will be held at Calcutta on January 2 and 3 next.

There are fourteen items on the agenda, important ones being Trade Union Unity, Asiatic Labour Congress to be held in Japan, the International Tripartite Conference regarding the conditions in the textile industry, forthcoming Provincial Assembly elections, and B. N. Railway and Ambernath Match Factory workers' strikes.

Broach Activities

(From Our Correspondent)

BROACH (By Mail).

The election campaign has begun in right earnest. The whole district is astir with the various activities of the election propaganda. Fifty volunteers from the district have joined the Congress Committee for election work. Sjt. Motilal Vin is organising the election propaganda in the city. At a meeting held at his residence it was decided to form ward committees throughout the city. Sjt. Haribhai Amin backed by some of his castemen is trying hard to oppose the Congress candidates but it is learnt from reliable sources that he is not supported even by his Patidar community. It is certain that Patidars are solidly behind the Congress.

As already reported keen competition is expected as far as the Muslim seats are concerned uptil now there are four candidates in the field. Mr. Ibrahim Alibhai Patel, the head master of the Pioneer High School has declared his intention to contest the election for one seat allotted to the Muslims of N.D. for upper chamber. Mr. Patel is a habitual wearer of hand spun and hand woven khaddar. He is a staunch supporter of unity and is an educationist of repute.

Khadi And Village Industries Exhibition

A TRULY EDUCATIVE VENTURE

(From A Correspondent.)

FAIZPUR, (By Mail).

Among the various sections of the Congress Camp at Tilak Nagar, Faizpur, it is but natural that the Khadi and Village Indasries Exhibition is the first to approach completion. The Exhibition is to be opened by Mahatma Gandhi, in the morning, on Friday the 25th December, the day on which the All-India Congress Committee meets at Faizpur.

The Exhibition grounds are, therefore, to-day a bee-hive of industry. The enclosed space is surrounded by a hedge such as is typical of rural life and all the structures that are put up are made of materials available in abundance in rural areas, bamboos, matting, unpolished wood and coarse string. Located as it is in a field amidst trees and with a nullah at one side. The Exhibition presents a simple but picturesque appearance, the beauty of which is enhanced by the ornamental gates made of Bombay work that have been put up under the directions of Sjt. Nandalal Bose of Shantiniketan.

Compared to Exhibitions held in previous years the structures that constitute this exhibition are modest both in dimensions and style. The biggest amongst these structures is a circular court covered on all sides which will house the Khadi demonstration and Khadi Exhibits and will educate the rural public who will be the principal visitors to the Exhibition in the productiveness and the utility and the beauty of the universal cottage industry of our country. There is not one aspect of this basic industry of manufacture of cloth by hand which will be overlooked and it will be possible in this Khadi court to visualise the progress that this industry has made during the brief span of 15 years since its revival and re-organisation were taken in hand under Mahatma Gandhi's inspiration. All varieties of Khadi including silks and woollens will be on sale in the stalls taken up by the various provincial branches and certified shops of the A.I.S.A.

This court is situated right in the centre of the first Exhibition grounds. As one proceeds to the court from the principal entrance, opposite the Congress pandal the first attractions will be the Art Gallery designed and arranged by Sjt. Nandalal Bose who is exhibiting pictures and other objects of art from Shantiniketan and such other institutions, illustrative of rural life. A little to the left will be Sjt. Lele's Wax Works, containing models likely to be of interest to the rural public; and adjacent to it will be the Village Industries Exhibition Court. This latter will contain, in addition to samples of rural industries and the handi-crafts, some selected exhibits, illustrative of Maratha culture, social life and history. Beyond these two sections almost at the remote ends of the Exhibition grounds will be a small court, where there will be a display of "Jhangoti" designs arranged by a well-known artist from Poona.

All these four courts much smaller in size than the Khadi court, will provide the kind of instructions combined with the element of recreation that is so essential for enriching the ordinary drab and dull life of our rural population.

The only other scope for recreation or amusement as such will be provided by the large entertainment ground located to the right, as one enters the Exhibition. Here it is proposed to provide in the evening, entertainment in the form of music, the singing of Powadas which are so typical of rural life in Maharashtra, and the holding of Harikirtans, which too are a feature of its cultural life.

Lastly, there will be organised folk dances by Bhils who constitute the large proportion of the population in Khandesh; and to add flavour to all this entertainment there will be a homely Soyabean Restaurant in charge of a couple of National workers from Bombay, who have faith in the dietetic programme of the A. I. V. I. A.

"Sant Tukaram" Socio-Religious Drama

Prabhat's New Release At The Central

(By Our Dramatic Critic)

Sant "Tukaram," the new Prabhat release at the Central is, in technique and treatment, a healthy departure. The socio-religious nature of the story leaves no doubt, scope for miracles, for those tricks which the studio carpenters' agility has so often and deftly dealt with. Something of his ingenuities, unavoidable in a picture demands miracles, necessarily lingers in "Tukaram." But the decisive direction, which clearly emphasises the personality of the saint the fidelity to his rustic environment and life and the response from the camera which, fortunately, does not intrude on the dialogue or the story, suggest that Prabhat has made a healthy departure on the road to steady progress, not hectic impulses, however admirable or profitably "popular."

The first note which clearly distinguishes this picture is the careful, or one might say, fastidious casting. The players have been chosen for the part they can play, not the part they think they can play, or the part a big name or pretty "star" is supposed to play. I have seen few characters so obviously and so effectively cut out for her role as Srimati Gouri for "Jijai." She is more than foil for "Tukaram." She gives plasticity to the religious story of devotion which, unaided by her straightforward acting, would perhaps, have been, as it often has been on the Indian screen, flat, if not insipid, sermonising. Srimati Gouri has been, I was told, a "new find." If that is really so, the Prabhat has more than justified its daring unconventionality. I cannot think of "Tukaram" without "Jijai," who brings the breath of reality on the screen. Her humour, her sarcasm, her devastating hometruths and underneath all, above all, her deep, tender, undemonstrative, almost childlike feelings reveal a woman whom we know and have met with.

"Tukaram," the unambiguous contrast to his worldly wise wife, is played with dignity and gentle sobriety, which the character demands. It is not easy to communicate from the screen the poetry, charm and beauty of the "Abhangas"—the treasured lore which "Tukaram" left as his legacy to Maharashtra. Syt. Vishnupant Pagnis had thus an obviously difficult task to perform. He performed it with success. His clear, slow diction, modulated voice and disciplined gestures will carry the "Abhangas" to a much wider area than Maharashtra.

Both Syt. Pagnis and Srimati Gouri have shown narrative skill that reaches conviction to those even who do not know Marathi, that is a compliment not easy to win.

CONGRESS ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Gujerat Leaders Tour The Districts

(From Our Correspondent)

DHOLKA (By Mail).

The Talukas of Dholka, Dhandhuka and Ghogha have been wrongly separated from the Ahmedabad District, though the people had protested against the division. The result is that though the Talukdari class is unpopular amongst the peasantry, the Thakor of Sanand is standing as a candidate for the Bombay Assembly against the Congress candidate. The Bavla people who possess a great influence over Dholka Taluka and over the class of merchants to whom the peasantry remain always grateful, have however come forward to give the utmost support to the Congress candidate.

ELECTION TOUR.

The party of Darbar Shri Gopaldas with the Congress candidate Mr. Ishwarlal Vyas began its tour from Gundi a village of the said Sanand Thakore and it stopped at Bholad which also is a village of Sanand Thakore who as a candidate is an opponent to Congress. Here the message regarding the capture of Assembly and Council was delivered by Darbar Shri and Vyas. After hearing them the people were fully convinced that to vote for a Congress candidate was the only course beneficial to them. From Bholad the party went to Raipur where a special meeting was arranged. The people from all the surrounding villages had thronged there. It was a grand and magnificent meeting. Here it appeared that all were in sympathy with Congress and were ready to obey the Congress order.

From Raipur the party went straight to Dholka. Here also people in numbers were waiting. The pleaders, merchants, landlords, agriculturists and the labourers all were in a mood to only to vote for Congress and not for Thakore Saheb as he had done no service to the people. From Dholka the party went to Chaloda where the tour ended at night. Here a great reception was given to the party of Darbar Saheb. A meeting was held at night where also the people from surrounding villages had poured in.

The tour was a great success.

The people of this Taluka have publicly shown that in their hearts they have the highest regard for Congress and for the Congress worker, and this attitude of the public was a significant one.

NEW KING PROCLAIMED IN DANTA STATE

(From Our Correspondent).

BHAVANGADH, Dec. 14.

On receipt of the official news in the Danta State of the proclamation of the accession of His Majesty King George VI to the throne, a darbar was held on the 14th instant where the proclamation was read out in Gujrati by the Dewan Saheb. The accession was announced by the firing of the royal salute. Prayers were offered for the long life and happy and glorious reign of the new King-Emperor. Sweets were distributed and the day was observed as a holiday throughout the State.

BARRISTER'S NAME REMOVED

Professional Misconduct

LAHORE, Dec. 15.

Justice Sir J. Addison and Mr. Justice Din Mahomed pronounced orders accepting the application made by the Government advocate removing Mr. Beharilal, Barrister, from the rolls of advocates under the Legal Practitioners' Act for professional misconduct in respect of embezzlement of Rs. 20,000 belonging to his client Captain Wooten who remitted the amount from Calcutta to Mr. Beharilal to settle his liabilities in Rawalpindi. Mr. Beharilal was convicted under section 409 I.P.C and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and Rs. 13,000 fine by the local Magistrate.—United Press.

CANTERBURY'S BROADCAST

(Continued from page 6.)

courage to do so or did he have to wait till he felt it safe to do so?

The ex-King by comparison has set a fine example. He had no chance to say a word or to appeal to anybody until abdication was an accepted fact. When he did speak he did not criticise anybody.

The Archbishop's outburst savours of the Pharisee and the Publican, as do also the scathing comments of many people about ex-King Edward. How many of those sour critics and abusers have examined their own conscience to see if their conduct has always been beyond reproach?

The Archbishop is the head of a State Church in a State which legalises divorce. If, as his words imply, divorce is wrong then he should not be Archbishop. He should show the same moral courage as ex-King Edward and go.—Yours, etc.

N. OTTENS.

Gresham Building,
Esplanade Road, Fort.
Bombay, Dec. 15.

DO TITLES CORRUPT?

(Continued from page 6.)

of titles on political grounds, if we cannot do anything better.

Titles can be of use only when they are given to the noted exceptions among people and when they are accepted by a healthy public opinion as the right reward for the right man. This is not the case to-day. The right man has often to suffer to-day in this country and eat away his heart in the gloom of the prison, whilst others can enjoy important titles.

We can tolerate titles only when we are able to decide when and why an individual can be considered worthy of any particular title. The public is rightly losing confidence in titles to-day. The matter is so serious that it cannot be ignored either by the Government or by the people.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

"What Will Happen At Faizpur ?"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—What will the Faizpur session of the Congress accomplish? Speculation is rife as to the orientation that will be given to the Congress policy in general and particularly with regard to the Congress attitude towards Labour. The President-elect of the Faizpur session has pronounced views about the part that the Indian National Congress should play with regard to the labour movement. That the President will receive tremendous moral support for pressing his socialistic views on the general body of the Congress goes without saying. The presence of Comrade Manbendra Roy will also help considerably in shaping the outlook of the Congress on the burning question of economic adjustments on socialistic lines.

Comrade Roy is reported to have expressed his view that we must carry on our fight for national independence. Politically free we can find time and opportunities to apply the socialistics principles to our social and economic fabric, with necessary adjustments and alterations. This is a very rational view to be taken when we consider the circumstances under which we have to work even for political emancipation. There must a co-ordination of our activities in both the fields—political as well as economic. We have worked towards political emancipation for upwards of half a century and the goal is not yet in sight. It is time, therefore, to pause and take stock of the situation. And Faizpur affords bright opportunities for reshaping our policy and taking measures for a concerted move towards an All-Round freedom from the oppressive burden of our trammels.

Our failure to achieve our goal, the goal which we have pursued with singleness of purpose and almost religious devotion,—political emancipation—has been due more to the narrow and limited ideology which we have so far allowed ourselves to be dominated by. It has served us well no doubt at a time when we were in a state of torpor and could but dimly visualise the goal. The last fifty years or so have not been wasted. We have completed our political apprenticeship at the feet of our masters. We have now outgrown the methods and policies which perhaps admirably suited a nation in apprenticeship.

At Karachi an attempt was made for the first time perhaps to identify the Congress with the labour question. And the Congress could not but incorporate a part of the labour programme into its creed. It was a concession, and we know how haltingly it was made, to the pressing demand of the younger section of Congressmen. At Faizpur the experience of Karachi is bound to be repeated. In between Karachi and Faizpur, the Congress outlook has considerably changed and it has veered nearer to that of the labour group than at any time before.

At Faizpur, we understand no effort will be spared to bring about a fusion between the two outlooks, the purely nationalistic and the socialistic. The Congress has hitherto represented the former. But in spite of the overwhelming numbers of labour in the country, and inspite also of a number of institutions (to say nothing of the Congress Socialist party) representing labour, the voice of labour in the deliberations of the Congress has so far met with but scant courtesy. This is one of the causes why the Congress as a nationalist body is not viewed by labour as its mouthpiece. There is gulf between the Congress viewpoint and that of labour. Hitherto no conscious efforts have been made to bridge that gulf.

The Faizpur sessions of the Congress will, it is to be hoped, no longer set aside the issue of incorporating the whole of the labour programme into its policy. The existence of such a body as the Congress Socialist party in the ranks of the Congress deepened rather than effaces the line of demarcation between the two groups. There is no need for the separate existence of any labour group outside the Indian National Congress. In subject country there cannot be separate politics based on class interests. Regard for vested interests, preconceived notions about heredity, and class schisms, must be abandoned if a rapproachment with the greater group is really to be sought after.

We must learn to assert ourselves even if it means hurting the feelings of people who have given their best in the service of the cause. But when it is realised that that cause would be better served, by putting an end to set of principles, doctrines or theories, respect for personalities or those principles, must be brushed aside. Some such weeding out process would be resorted to at Faizpur, provided the nation with one voice demands that the creed and the constitution be changed so as to bring it into line with the spirit of the times.

Let us hope that Faizpur will be a land-mark in the annals of the Congress. Faizpur is in the heart of the home of our peasantry. The march of the Kisans from the distant villages to the seat of the Congress sessions, will be symbolical of the march of the Congress from the obsolete and worn-out political theories and expedients, to the light.—Yours, etc.

V. B. KIRTIKAR.

The King's Abdication

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—By the abdication of King Edward the Empire has been deprived of the rule of a very great English gentleman. Not only his own country but the great Empire looked on him as one who always heartily championed the cause of the poor and needy. His abdication from what we are made to believe was entirely due to his intentions to marry a woman whom he loved but was not allowed to as long as he stood as the King of England. We may to some extent believe this but what we can readily believe is that he was not very popular with the present government in England, because of his fight for the distressed and the down-trodden people, because of his frankness and boldness in pointing out to the Government what he thought of their work for those who should every time deserve first preference, and because of his great and sincere sympathy for those who suffer unjustly. A man with a great understanding for his people was not the one wanted by the Premier and his colleagues because he was more a hindrance to those "Great gods" than a mere figure-head. The victory has been of "the Old Guard" for the present but history will not fail to write a chapter in glorious terms on a man who has not only been a great king but also a great commoner. The Arch-Bishop of Canterbury's statement on the abdication of the Duke of Windsor is more a statement coming from a mind that should be now stored up like an old engine that has been overworked. He may not be a King of England now but millions of his country's people and even people of other nations will never fail to recall to memory a reign though short, of a great monarch and a great gentleman.—Yours, etc.

DORAB R. BANAJI.

The Abdication: Some Reflections

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The events of the past few days culminating in King Edward's abdication of the throne correctly reflect the cold and calculating temperament of the generality of the English public. There was hardly any expression of sincere sorrow at the sad event, unparalleled in the country's history, though there was a general sigh of relief from the King's 'loyal' subjects that the crisis had at last ended. The services of the "Greatest Ambassador of the British Empire" and of the "most beloved Prince and King who had the rare gift of getting in the closest touch with the masses" were conveniently forgotten in the indecent panic to end the crisis. The English have, by this event, more than ever proved themselves a "nation of shopkeepers," more concerned with the safety of their own skin and pounds, shillings and pence than with the feelings and sentiments of their ruler whose own point of view in this sorrowful little drama was sadly overlooked. There was, however, some expectation that their monarch's unflinching devotion to a member of their own sex would have a romantic appeal to the sentiments of the English women.

Even after his abdication, the Press of England and its people were quite chary of according him unstinted praise for his noble sacrifice which was the culmination of his life of service to his people first as their Prince of Wales and later as their King. The Press did not hesitate to characterise him as wayward and obstinate, and your morning contemporary's grudging praise is embodied in the following words:

"It is not every day that a King surrender his throne at the dictates of love."

There was no break in any of the social functions, and it was not even thought worthwhile to have any interruption of radio programmes in England or any part of the British Empire to mark the sadness of the abdication and the passing into oblivion of one who was but a few days back a beloved King.

If the idea of their Ruler marrying a divorcee was so revolting to the English, it is very surprising that strict monogamy in accord with the Roman Catholic religion is not the law of land, and that divorces and remarriages of the divorced spouses are far from uncommon in English society.

The moral of this historical episode is that the world has never been without hypocrites and that a person who has the courage of his convictions or ideals, in defiance of general hypocrisy, will have to be a martyr to them.—Yours, etc.,

M. M. LAHEVALA.

"Pilgrimages To Goddess Ambaji"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As far as my personal knowledge goes, about seventy to eighty thousand devotees visit every year the sacred spot of the Goddess Ambaji in their desire to have the Darshana of the Goddess. Mudkatax of Rs. 2-4-0 per head is being levied from them and the amount realised, together with the cash and the ornament presents before the Goddess, go to enrich the coffers of the treasury of "Danta State." This income amounts to about at least two lacs of rupees every year and is the chief source of income of the State. Still however, the State has practically avoided up-till-now the reciprocal responsibilities on their part towards these devotees by not providing them with ordinary good sanitation and any sort of convenience as regards road, light etc., which every ordinary human being would require, by not expending even one tenth of the net income towards these in the matter. The Mudka-tax as it is, also is very high which should be lessened.—Yours, etc.

P. C. ADHOVAIYA.

Sex Knowledge

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Freud the great psychologist, very modestly puts 70 per cent of the cases of mental and phychological diseases at the door of sexual maladjustments due to want of sexual knowledge—and modern doctors would probably agree with his figure in cases of physical derangements. Most of the diseases of our youth can often be traced to some sexual cause—one in fact which could have been avoided by the sufferer himself—if he had the requisite knowledge!

Every organ of the body has its true function. The study of the true functions of the sex-organs, is as little filthy as the study of the anatomy of intestines, undertaken for the purpose of getting relief from ones constipation.

The greatest pity to me however seems to be that by refusing sex educations to their children unwise and prejudiced parents like the 'great' leader in question who take an exalted stand on morality—close the holes and keep open the doors!. The greatest guard against the dangers of sexual immorality is the knowledge of the disastrous effects of evil sexual practices and the physical dangers of sexual promiscuity!.—Yours, etc.

P. N. MOHILE.

Need For Devaluation Of The Rupee

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Report of the Committee on Finance and Industry in England (better known as the Macmillan Committee) stated as early as 1931 that what was urgently needed was "first of all to raise prices a long way above the present level and then to maintain them at the level thus reached with as much stability as can be managed". Then came the Imperial Economic Conference which equally emphatically resolved that all possible steps should be taken to raise the prices of empire products. This was followed by the World Economic Conference where also it was equally clearly expressed by the Monetary and Financial Commission that "each country undoubtedly should invoke every emergency method that would increase commodity prices".

In spite of this universal reiteration of the necessity for improving commodity prices nothing has been done in this country except a jejune and indolent attempt to keep down the bank rate and maintain easy money conditions with reference to short term commercial loans in conformity with the policy pursued by the Bank of England in this direction. Of course the fall of the Rupee in consequence of the fall of Sterling in September 1931 gave some relief inasmuch as it raised the price level to some extent. But it lasted only for a short period and was very slight; and so far as primary products of agriculture were concerned its effect was almost negligible. Though the Reserve Bank of India was constituted in April 1935 and its preamble stated that it would operate the currency and credit system of the country to its advantage, nothing has been done so far to relieve the country from the cruel effects of the depression. It is not possible to discuss at length this aspect of the matter here and I shall be content with referring to the expert report of the Macmillan Committee (page 118) for the position that an independent monetary system can undoubtedly bring about a rise of prices. When both the Rupee and Sterling went off the Gold Standard, if, as the Government of India at first wanted, the rupee had been kept independent of Sterling, instead of being linked to the latter, internal prices in India would certainly have been much higher, but Whitehall had the power to dictate and dictated the linking of the Rupee to Sterling and sacrifice the economic prospects of the country at the (altar of a high exchange rate with a currency which itself, until very recently, was uncertainly poised in the world's exchange markets between an uncertainly depreciating dollar and an uncertainly appreciating Franc.

Now, though His Excellency Lord Linlithgow would in his Chelmsford Cub speech on 28-11-36 approve of "the endeavour of States to regulate and control "first of all" their own internal economy", the present circumstances of India are such that she cannot hope to have her currency and credit system managed solely with a view to benefit her own "internal" economy. That would demand a currency system free from the obligation of being linked to any foreign currency. As a "pis aller" therefore, devaluation of the rupee with reference to the foreign currency to which it is linked has to be sought. Of course it is possible to doubt whether exchange devaluation from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 4d. or even 1s. 3d. will help a rise in internal prices, at any rate agricultural prices to any appreciable extent. But in the absence of an independent monetary system, that is the only effective alternative means left for easing the situation and improving internal price conditions besides giving a fillip to the export trade. Even if its effects be temporary, it will be a welcome step towards hastening recovery.

Both the preamble to the Reserve Bank Act and Section 55 provide for a reconsideration of the country's monetary system when the international monetary position has become sufficiently clear and stable. The latest Bulletin of the Federal Reserve Board (for October 1936) has published an announcement of far reaching importance under the authority of President Roosevelt which states that almost all important countries have now joined "in a common desire to foster those conditions which safeguard peace and will best contribute to the restoration of order in international economic relations and to pursue a policy which will tend to promote prosperity in the world and to improve the standard of living of peoples". A like statement has also been issued by the British Government and both emphasise the necessity of pursuing "such a policy towards international monetary relations as will take full account of the requirements of internal prosperity". The present will doubtless be an opportune moment for this country to re-examine her monetary position in conformity with the trend of world monetary events, emphasise always being laid on the requirements of the internal situation. I, therefore, earnestly urge on the Government of India the necessity for appointing a committee of experts to examine the whole question with a view to help "to operate the currency and credit system of the country "to its advantage".—Yours, etc.

A. RAMAIYA.

Madura.

Sind News

AZAD PARTY CONFERENCE

Invitation To Shaukatali And Jinnah

KARACHI: (By Mail)

In connection with the forthcoming elections the Sind Azad Party is convening a conference on the 20th instant. Invitations have been issued to about fifteen Muslim leaders all over the country, including Maulana Shaukatali and Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

Mr. Jinnah is being asked to preside.

It is understood that the Conference will form an election Board which will put up candidates for elections.

It is also learnt that Mr. Jinnah had agreed to visit Sind, but reply to the invitation is awaited.

Sheikh Abdul Majid in the course of a lengthy communication to Mr. Jinnah explains the measures to strengthen the party in Sind, stressing the need for his visit.

SOCIAL WORKER VISITS KARACHI.

Miss M. Shepherd, a prominent social worker, who has been touring Sind visited Karachi.

The Mayor of Karachi invited the councilors and others interested in the elimination of brothels in the city to discuss social problems with her.

The Mayor introduced the visitor to the audience and recounted her valuable services in India, as a representative of the Society for Social and Moral Hygiene.

Miss Shepherd then spoke on child welfare and reform of the fallen women. She deprecated the efforts to frame any legislation against women and segregate the houses of ill-fame. She traced the history of the British from the days of Napoleon and pointed out that the considered opinion of well-known workers and organisations was that abolition of brothels and segregation should not be the policy of any Government or civic authority. At the end of her address she invited questions. Dr. Billimoria, Corporation's Health Officer, raised some interesting points to which the speaker replied suitably.

SIND ON MAP OF WORLD.

"We are living in an "age of air" and Sind with Karachi, its Capital City has a bright future before it", said Professor L. H. Ajwani delivering a lecture on "New Sind" in the Premier College, under the presidency of Diwan Bahadur Hiranand Khemsingh, Advisor to His Excellency the Governor.

The speaker dwelt at length on the history of the new province and said that Sind has singularly contributed towards the History of India.

Referring to the excavations of Mohan-Jo-Daro and Cha-U-Jo-Daro he said that these have brought Sind on the Map of the World. Sind can be compared with Egypt. In Sind there is the River Indus such as in Egypt we have the Nile. In olden days all the neighbouring States were included in it, and the province was a large one.

The speaker then dwelt on Sindhi Poetry and said that its authors all sang the same tune, viz the quest for the infinite. He appealed to the audience to make Sindhi language the 'lingua franca' and stressed the need for a separate university, suggesting that the neighbouring areas which are now included in Agra University should be amalgamated with it.

Mainly About Motion Pictures

Srimati Enakshi Ram Rao in "Awakening" the story of unemployment at the Krishna.

"Manzil" or Grihadaha" at the Roxy.

Shrimati Jaddan Bai in the "Call of the Soul" at the Majestic

"GRIHA-DAH" OR "MANZIL"

4th Week At The Roxy

(CONTRIBUTED)

Since the release of New Theatres Ltd's (Calcutta)'s social melodrama "Griha-Dah" or "Manzil" at the Roxy Talkies, New Queens Road, the cine-goers interested in the picture and its making are ablaze with discussion that arrests the attention of the ordinary people. Because "Manzil" is a picture that strikes quite a different note in the treatment of and technique of our Indian Social pictures of today.

When "Devdas" was released they said that Indian can readily stand in comparison with Western Pictures. But now that "Manzil" is the topic of discussion everywhere, we came to understand that it is a thing for which India can take pride and "Manzil" confirms the same statement assuring us that it is an ordinary matter of course for India to give pictures like "Manzil."

Film-critics, authors, artists and other intellectuals who have seen this picture say that "Manzil" possesses the unsual depth which our Common pictures lack horribly.

Marching of time in India dictated our Indian pictures with "Alibaba" staff are strictly not required—as now is the time that Indian film-goers want something, solid, something to think about, something that is faithful to life something that has connection with our modern tendencies in life. And New Theatres Ltd. has positively grasped the necessary demand of the moment. You can see realism in Manzil and not vague things about life.

"Manzil" or "Grihadah" is a subtle melodrama of complications in our modern emotional attitude towards life. It shows that, New Theatres, People believe in raising the standard of taste of the people. People no more like to dwell upon the stunt pictures—now they want to see the shadows of their own life Manzil to see the shadows reflects the same voice the same sentiment—the same call of the modern times. When you see this brilliantly adopted melodrama, cleverly dialogued masterpiece of movies, wonderfully directed and acted piece of modern Indian literature, you will fall in love with remarkable faithfulness shown towards the original story of Sarat Chatterjee "Grihadah" is a grim and touching tale of love and jealousy compactly told in the moving style that is absolutely modern—absolutely living like electric wire—the whole of which straightly approaches our hearts.

You see Mohim (Barua) the artist—true artist—indifferent towards life in love with an adorably beautiful and sophisticated girl named Achala (Jamuna) They marry. But there is the third person their common friend Sooresh who thinks within himself that he also has the inner craving for Achala. But did he really love her? When Mohim and Achala go to their country house, Achala sees that Mohim is very friendly with Mrinal (Molina) a beautiful village-girl married to an old man. At once the serpent jealousy begins to Mohim's way with Mrinal. And during the time conservative and orthodox people of Mohim's village, one cold night sets fire to their house. There comes Sooresh who readily adds fuel to the home-fire that rose between Achala and Mohim. What happens then? You must see the marvellous Climax, cleverly developed by Director Barua whose technique of treating this wonderful story is subtle as it ought to be.

The greatness of Barua's art lies not only in his direction but also in his marvellous capacity as the hero. The character that he presents is so subtle and impressive that one readily remembers original character of the book, So is Jamuna as Achala. Prithviraj B. A., as Suresh is also wonderfully good and Molina as Mrinal is sweet and full of vitality, pregnant with grand emotional and tense feelings.

And then, there is good music from Harimatidevi—radio star K. C. Dey blind singer and Molina.

The photography is brilliant, the editing is perfect and treatment is excellent

You must not fail to see this great picture at the Roxy Talkies.

Question Of The Week

Will Indian Film producers study and respect the the beauty of the human voices?

Syt. Ashok in "Izzet" forthcoming Bombay Talkies' Release

"THE TENTH MAN"

At The Excelsior

A dynamic characterisation by John Lodge of a ruthless business magnate, fluent yet forceful direction by Brian Deshmond Hurst, and the telling dialogue of Somerset Maugham—these are the main contributory factors of an entertainment which reaches considerable dramatic heights. The title refers to a synical observation on the part of the magnate to the effect that nine out of ten men are either knaves or fools, the development proceeding smoothly to the relentless climax which reveals the identity of "The Tenth Man" seen from this evening at the Excelsior.

The Magnate, George Winter, does not scruple to use trust fund money to finance the purchase of a mine. His wife, Catherine, is in love with another, but as a divorce would ruin him politically and financially, he bullies her into a public announcement that all is well with their marriage. At the triumphant moment of his re-election as Member of Parliament, he is threatened with exposure regarding the trust fund money, but coincidentally the news arrives that the mine is a money-spinner, although Winter himself is unaware of this. Rather than face exposure, then, he hurls himself through his hotel window, thus solving the joint problem of his own conscience and the fate of Catherine.

One readily accepts the essential facts of Winter's ruthlessness and the poignant failure of his marriage, while the key situation of his marital revelation to his constituents has been handled with dramatic conviction. There is realism, too, in the election scenes, and no little suspense, while the pathos of the unconventional climax is a commendable gesture to logic and conviction.

John Lodge makes a really striking figure of Winter, the portrayal securing the mentality of a financial despot is while achieving some sympathy for the man considered as a husband. He is effectively supported by Antoinette Cellier as the tragic wife, the collaboration securing a convincing cameo of marital infelicity. Others prominent in the carefully chosen cast include Athole Stewart, Iris Hoey, Frank Cochrane, Aileen Marson and George Graves, the latter in amusingly caustic comedy.

The picture is meritorious as a production, the settings and all-round technical qualities commenting authoritatively on the resource of the B.I.P. studios.

AN ABSORBING PICTURE ON "UNEMPLOYMENT"

The "Awakening" At Krishna Talkies

Bhavnani Productions' Social picture the "Awakening" which has been running at the Krishna Talkies, Bombay since last Saturday is a remarkable picture from many angles. The picture deals with the menacing problem of educated unemployment in such a vivid manner that it gives very smoothly the correct idea of the misery, the humiliation, and despair of the middleclass unemployed. It exposes the modern faulty education, which has led the youths of the country to think in terms of clerical jobs, and when they get rebuffs from all, may commit suicide, thus breaking up happy homes. In this picture a professor who has all his life been an educationist, after a tour of the country realises that the way out is to tread the new path of industrial and vocational training. The professor throws up his job. And found an industrial home for the unemployed. A richman's self-sacrificing son, who helps to found this industrial home, is himself reduces to poverty, and has to go out to beg. Scenes depicting the tragedy of the destinies of the unemployed are very touching. Enakshi Rama Rau, M.A. (Hons) who returns to the screen after a long time plays the lead in the role of Kokila the professor's daughter, who is married to a poor youth, who also joins the legion of the unemployed. They are harassed and false pretext she is outcasted. She later on dedicates her life to the service of the sick, the suffering and the unemployed. Enakshi Rama Rau's portrayal shows her genious and is a surprising revelation. She can easily be placed in the front rank of artistes. Moreover her two dances, one Tanjore Tempie dance and another Mainpuri dance are a treat by themselves to the lovers of art and the cultured cinegoers. A clever mixture of romance, humour, pathos and tragedy mark the picture as an outstanding Indian picture. The supporting characters play their roles in a creditable manner, the leading amongst them being Navin Yajnik, as the self-sacrificing rich youth, Nayampally as the villainous libertive. Parasher as the professor, Prabha as the faithful modern wife. Mr. Bhavnani's clever direction has given a powerful picture which will long be remembered.

This film has been seen by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Acharya Kripalani, Sir M. Vishverayya who have appreciated it. Mr. K.F. Nariman, calls it "a picture with a distinct mission."

It has an appeal for all section of the public and none should miss it.

"JANMA BHOOMI"

At The Opera

(CONTRIBUTED.)

An index of the city returning to a normal and peaceful condition is provided by the crowds at the cinemas. The places of entertainment had been the worst sufferers during the riot days and ever since they had very poor audiences. But "Janma Bhoomi", the Bombay Talkies' film at the Opera House, has attracted excellent houses from the time of its release over five weeks ago. During the last two weeks however, "Janma Bhoomi" crowds have remarkably swelled as many cinema-goers who had hitherto kept indoors are coming out to enjoy the pictures of their favourite Stars. It appears, meanwhile, that the Bombay Talkies are bringing out their new picture "Izzat" at the time of the Christmas. If that is so, "Janma Bhoomi" fans had better hurry up lest it is replaced before they are able to see it.

"THE CRIME OF DR. FORBES"

At The Empire

A startling drama, based on a theme that made screaming headlines in the newspapers recently, comes to-day to the Empire Theatre in "The Crime of Dr. Forbes" new Fox picture.

Two astounding confessions that split a stunned world into angry, arguing factions highlight this strange story of a physician who apparently violates his most sacred oath.

Gloria Stuart, Robert Kent, Henry Armetta, J. Edward Bromberg, Sara Haden and Alan Dinehart head the cast of this front-page drama, and their exceptional performances are said to enhance the tension and suspense that exists throughout, reaching a climax in the totally unexpected denouement.

J. Edward Bromberg, a noted physician seeking a cure for a fatal spinal disease, hears of the discovery in Arizona of prehistoric skeletons that bear unmistakable evidence of the ailment. Believing they may possibly help in his research work, he departs for the scene of the excavation leaving his laboratory—and his pretty young wife, Gloria Stuart—in the charge of "Dr. Forbes", played by Robert Kent.

Kent and the doctor's lovely wife find themselves mutually attracted by youth and carefree happiness and inescapably they fall in love Suddenly, word comes that Bromberg has been seriously injured in a mine cave-in.

Kent and Miss Stuart rush to the scene and find Bromberg enduring harrowing pain, made more unbearable by the realisation that it cannot be cured.

Facing days of endless torture, Bromberg can only wait for death to release him. Suddenly he dies—and the swiftness of death prompts Sara Haden to instigate an investigation which reveals that Bromberg met his death by an overdose of poison.

Is it suicide or murder—or compassion?

Kent is caught in a web of ever-mounting evidence. He is brought to trial and the prosecution makes it plain that Kent loves Bromberg's wife.

Rapidly the events pile on top of each other in breadth-taking succession, with the climax startling in its unexpected and amazing results, when two people confess.

Produced by Executive Producer Sol M. Wurtzel, "The Crime of Dr. Forbes" was directed by George Marshall from an original screen story by Frances Hyland and Sam Ekins.

"Tukaram" the new Prabhat picture at the Central.

"Atma-Tarang" a forthcoming Minerva Release.

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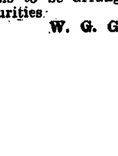
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Engineering Congress

Problems Before Indian Engineers

NEED OF PRACTICAL TRAINING

Industrial Regeneration Of India Will Provide Full Scope, Says F. E. Bharucha

The Bombay Engineering Congress met at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Tuesday, when Hon. Khan Bahadur D. Cooper, Revenue Member, declared it open. Mr. F. E. Bharucha presided.

The President, in his address, advocated steam-drive instead of the use of electric power in the several cotton mills, as the latter was more expensive.

"There are on an average about 70 cotton mills now working in Bombay, and if each mill spends annually about Rs. 40,000 on an average for raising live steam for process of work, this would amount to about Rs. 30 lacs annually," he added.

"And this amount," he observed, "or a large part of it could be saved, if they produced steam power on their own premises."

Hon. Khan Bahadur Cooper suggested collaboration of urban and rural interests in the industrial development of the country, and asked for more employment of the students and graduates of mechanical and industrial engineering, as their theatrical knowledge could be only supplemented by a practical one in several mills and other industrial concerns.

After the addresses were over the session adjourned till Wednesday, when discussion on the "Uses of Bituminous Emulsions for sealing leakages in sand and fissures" would be taken up.

Presidential Address

After stressing the importance of practical training to an engineer, the President in the course of his address stated:

"About half a century ago there were only three so-called learned professions recognised by our Indian Universities, namely, law, medicine and civil engineering. Mechanical Engineering was not recognised by our University till about twenty years ago when the degree of B.E. Mechanical was instituted, and a large engineering laboratory was added to the College of Engineering, Poona, at a cost of about Rs. 500,000. Mechanical Engineering was looked down upon as a dirty or black-hands profession, and the class Hindus did not take to it as readily as the Parsis did about half a century ago.

"But now it is a happy sign to see class Hindus predominating in this profession, leaving aside their traditional prejudice against hand work. It is rather surprising to know that the same state of things prevailed even in England before the Great War".

With regard to the modern demands and problems in the sphere, he observed as follows:

NEED FOR TRAINED MEN

"In the future industrial regeneration of this country there will be enough room for both scientifically trained as well as workshop trained mechanical engineers; but in order to solve various industrial problems there is a growing demand for scientifically trained men. These, after an adequate practical experience, should become a great asset of this country.

"Besides the professions of civil, mechanical, electrical engineering, etc., which are now being overcrowded, there are no colleges in this country where training could be obtained in other specialised branches of engineering. There are about 43,000 miles of railways in this country, carrying about 500 million passengers and about 90 million tons goods; but there is no separate college for training in railway engineering and allied subjects. The same is the case with the subjects of dock and harbour engineering, structural engineering, re-inforced concrete engineering, etc."

COMMON COMPLAINT

"There is a common complaint that after graduating from engineering or technical colleges the students of mechanical and electrical engineering find it very difficult to get admission for practical training even as unpaid apprentices in mills, or railway workshops or power houses. The Hydro-electric and Tramway Companies of Bombay admit a few; but a large number of mills and other industrial concerns and power houses do not care or offer to admit apprentices. I know of instances in which some passed students had to wait for two years or more to get themselves admitted as unpaid apprentices in works. It is now well-known that one learns best by doing work, and unless the graduates take off their coats, turn up their shirt sleeves and do practical work, there is no chance for them to succeed in their future career. This is more true for mechanical engineering than for any other engineering profession, and the principals or the board of management of such colleges should, therefore, encourage and arrange for a certain period of apprenticeship for all their students after graduation, instead of leaving it to them to find out where to go. There is a very admirable system of apprenticeship in the Engineering College of the Hindu University of Benares, in which the degree of engineering is withheld till the graduates submit certificates of having served as apprentices for at least 250 working days in a year in outside works selected by the college authorities."

WASTAGE OF COAL.

"There are about 9,000 factories and mills in this country according to a Government publication. Out of these about half might be working on steam power with coal as fuel. The steam boilers of almost all of these are usually placed under the charge of boiler attendants who are mostly illiterate firemen totally ignorant of the rudiments of combustion engineering, with the result that a very large quantity of our Indian coal is wasted. It was not a matter of surprise, therefore, to read in local papers some months ago a report in which it was stated that the coal resources of this country were fast diminishing, owing perhaps to this sort of wanton waste. The same was the case in England about half a century ago, when it was reported that the coal mines of that country were fast being exhausted. In those days combustion engineering was not perfectly developed as it is now even in England. A large quantity of coal was, therefore, being wasted in that country. There was practically no competition from internal combustion engines and no oil-fuel was obtainable for steam boilers in England in those days.

GREAT NATIONAL ASSETS.

"Our coal mines are great assets of this country, as the prosperity and development of our industries depend upon cheap indigenous fuel, and the time has arrived when we should strive to conserve our oil-fuel resources by effecting strictest economy in fuel consumption, thereby preventing unrestricted waste.

"It is gratifying to note that the Government of India have appointed a committee to discuss ways and means of conserving our coal supplies. It is said that the present methods of mining and raising of coal are defective, that about half the coal mined is raised to the surface, and the remaining half is allowed to go to waste, and that our limited supply of coking coal which is essential and required for our iron and steel industry is now being used as steam boiler fuel.

"There is, however, another source of the waste of coal. In this country any man who can use a shovel, a rake, or a poker and maintain the steam pressure and water level in a boiler is considered good enough to be a boiler attendent, and as the rule for compulsory employment of qualified mechanical engineers has now been abolished in India, a large number of steam driven small factories are in charge of illiterate boiler attendents, who know nothing about the process of coal combustion, or action to be taken for the smoke abatement. There are no public or private schools or night classes where these persons can receive some sort of training and instructions in the rudiments of their trade in Hindustani or in the principal language of a particular province."

CHEAP FUEL

Advocating cheap power for small industries, he said:—

"Some of the textile mills in Bombay use the residual crude petroleum oil sold under the name of furnace oil, in their steam boilers, instead of coal. The average calorific values of Bengal coal and furnace oil being in the ratio of 1:2, the oil supply companies regulate their price of furnace oil in almost the same proportion, namely, when the coal is Rs. 14 per ton the furnace oil is sold at about Rs. 28 per ton owing to the competition of coal.

"There is not much difference in the calorific values of the Diesel oil and the furnace oil; and yet the Diesel fuel-oil is sold in Bombay at from Rs. 50 to Rs. 55 per ton, knowing that there is no rivalry of coal in the Diesel engines.

"The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. purchase power in bulk from the hydro-electric mains at a very low rate of about .4 of an anna, and after using a large quantity in their own work, sell the surplus to small industrial concerns at a rate varying from 1 1/2 to 2 annas per unit. Of course, the Tramway Company use their own transformers and mains, etc., for distributing the power, and, therefore, they are entitled to a reasonable profit on their retail business; but it is for consideration if the rate of retail supply charged by the Company could not be reduced so as to help the small industries which do not get the benefit of cheap power either from the oil-fuel supply companies or from electric supply companies."

ENGINEERS' PART IN INDUSTRIALISATION

After endorsing the emphasis that had been laid by the President in his address, that scientifically trained men should not shirk practical training in mills, if they were to be really useful to the industries concerned, Khan Bahadur Cooper in the course of his opening address said:—

"Practical training to mechanical, electrical and automobile engineers cannot, however, be given satisfactorily until their works are established for the manufacture of machinery and apparatus required by the various industries.

"I would go so far as to say", he ventured, "that the intensive industrial development of India, which is considered to be so desirable, cannot be achieved satisfactorily unless there are established works for the manufacture of machinery. Nor can agriculture be mechanised without the establishment of such works in the country. In this, as in other spheres of national life, engineers must play a great part necessarily."

"India is a country", he said suggesting collaboration of rural and urban interests for the industrial development of the country, "where agriculture, industry, trade and commerce must work as feeders of one another. With the changed times that are ahead of us in matters of administration and Government, we cannot separate urban interests from rural interests."

"Nothing should be done", he added, "that will drive a wedge between urban and rural interests. The industrialist is as necessary for the prosperity of the country as a prosperous and contented agriculturist and both must live and work together in harmony."

After the speeches were over, the session adjourned. It will sit, deliberate and discuss matters pertaining to engineering problems of the Presidency till Friday.

MILESTONES IN INDIAN LABOUR MOVEMENT

Post-War Boom & International Contact Contribute To Its Organisation

"In the absence of any control by the State, employers in India were free to do what they liked with the result that Indian labour was exploited—there is no other word for it—to the fullest extent possible. Hours of work in almost all classes of factories were excessive; rates of wages were, in many cases, appallingly low; and other conditions of employment, judged by the standards of to-day were remarkably bad. . . . . it is common knowledge that the great majority of employers thought only in terms of profits; and, forgetting the human factor in the labour which they employed, considered their work people as a speechless and silent part of their factory plants to be worked to the limit of the endurance, not of the workers but of the machinery."

This was the picture of labour conditions in India before the war, drawn by Mr. N. A. Mehrban, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, in a lecture delivered at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House on Tuesday evening.

The lecture was the 3rd in "The Social Services of the Government of Bombay Series" arranged under the auspices of the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of social work.

LABOUR'S BIG CHANCE

Continuing, the speaker said, that Labour in India got its first big chance after the war. At the beginning of 1919, industrialists in India were seeking channels for profitable investment of the colossal profits which they had amassed during the war. Just then the influenza epidemic had taken a toll of more than 8,000,000 inhabitants and the supply of available labour had fallen far short of the demand.

TRADE UNIONS ACTIVE

The war had done much to educate Indian labour in the conditions of work prevalent in, and the methods of agitation adopted in other countries. Many large strikes met with almost instantaneous success in most of the largest industrial centres in India. Trade Unionism became a terror to Indian employers. The strike leapt into recognition as a powerful weapon for securing the redress of grievances. Governments in India were petitioned to institute inquiries and to make investigations into the root causes of industrial strife.

LABOUR OFFICE

This and the creation by the Treaty of Versailles of the International Labour Organisation and the institution of the International Labour Conference, led, according to the speaker, to the formation of the Labour Office in April 1921. The purpose of the office was to gather, collate and publish accurate data and reliable information in connection with wages, prices, rents, standard of living, conditions of work, etc., primarily, in order that whenever differences arose between employers and the employed, complete facts and figures with regard to the questions under dispute would be readily available; and to advise Government on the policy to be followed in dealing with labour question.

CENSUS OF WAGES

The speaker then went on to give a detailed account of the organisation and work of the Labour Office in the matter of Labour Statistics and intelligence, industrial disputes, and legislation and other matters relating to labour. He dwelt with the work of the office in the administration of various labour laws, such as the Factory Act, the Trade Disputes Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act. As one instance of the kind of work undertaken by the Labour Office, the lecturer cited the General Census of Wages that was held in May 1934, and described in detail the methods used in taking this census.

With a vote of thanks the meeting terminated.

MADRAS HARIJAN CANDIDATES

Tamil Nadu Congress Committee Announce Names For Assembly

MADRAS, Dec. 14.

The Secretaries of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee write:

The following Harijan candidates for the Scheduled Castes reserved seats are hereby announced for election to the Provincial Legislative Assembly and they have been duly nominated in the panel elections:

Madras city—Mr. S. Balakrishnan; Tindivanam—Mr. Kulasekhara Das; Tirukoilur—Mr. V. I Muniswami Pillai; Tanjore—Mr. Marimuthu (only candidate nominated at the Panel election); Ariyalur—Mr. Muruthai; Palni—Mr. Balakrishnan; Koilpatti—Mr. Chinnamuthu; Pollachi—Mr. Krishna Kudumban; Namakkal—Mr. Periaswami; Tiruvannamalai—Mr. Rama Lingham.

Congress candidates for the other seats will be announced shortly.—United Press.

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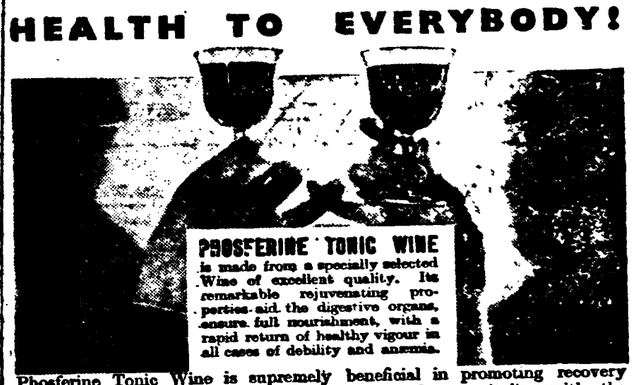
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A Look Round The World

Side-Lights On The German-Japanese Alliance

Is Britain Or Soviet Russia The Main Target?

LONDON: (By Air Mail).

Japan will have to regret the day when she entered into alliance with Germany, writes the "Times". The unfortunate manner of basing political alliances on ideological antipathies cannot merit the English approbation. The probability of some form of Germano-Japanese rapprochement was evident for a long time and if the indirect inclusion of Italy is a surprise it is probably due to the over-estimation of the subtlety and probity of the Japanese statesmen. The tripartite alliance, according to the information received by us from our correspondent at Shanghai is "something less than a formal alliance but definitely more than a mere declaration against Communism". The stipulations include a technical collaboration between the German and the Japanese armies; an agreement of barter which in effect may be an extension of the one concluded between Germany and Manchukuo and according to which raw materials will be exchanged for manufactured articles including armaments; and last, the recognition of Manchukuo by Italy and of Abyssinia by Japan. If the terms of the pact were published it would inevitably be declared that the Alliance is purely defensive. Such an assurance would nevertheless lose its value due to the specific declaration that Russian Communism is the only danger against which these measures have been taken.

It appears to-day that the priority between the hen and the egg is more difficult to establish than between defence and aggression. But one thing may be said and it is that Communism as a commodity of invisible export in the three countries under question is menace which their respective police forces have been more than able to control. On the other hand the necessity of a defensive alliance, partaking of military measures cannot stand in the light of facts. There is no reason whatsoever to doubt the pacific intentions of Russia either at present or in the immediate future. It was Russia which put forward the idea of a pact of non-aggression and it was Japan which rejected it. Japanese professions of defence should be accepted with reserve. It is a stipulation to which she gives an unrestricted interpretation. The tanks and the bombarding aeroplanes with which the troops controlled by the army of Kwantung ravage, at present, the Mongolian frontier will also be considered by Tokyo as a defensive act against Soviet aggression. It is impossible to predict what effect these new friendships will have on the internal life of the people. Nor is it easy to affirm as to what benefit will Japan derive from this unholy alliance. The most important of the material benefits is of course the technical entente envisaged between her military chiefs and the High German Command. The supply of armaments coming from Germany in exchange for raw material would also be welcome. It was, however, unwise to make this arrangement under cover of a 'holy' doctrinal war. As regards Italy it would gladly approve a public violation by Japan of its international responsibilities if Japan would act similarly in her case.

View-Point Of French Reactionaries

PARIS: (By Air Mail).

The Japanese Government is in a very peculiar position as regards a common anti-Russian action, comments "Le Temps", the semi-official organ of the Right-wing reactionaries. Japan's main endeavour is to continue her expansion in China and to consolidate the already occupied positions. Inevitably she must come into conflict with Russia's adverse influence. She has, therefore, to do every thing to check Moscow's propaganda before it infects the vast Chinese Empire and Manchukuo with the deadly germ of Bolshevism. Japan is not interested in any European blocks and shows little enthusiasm for the political or the economic ideas of Germany or Italy. In spite of this she may be willing to join the anti-Soviet block as it suits her own interests.

The European fascist countries have a much more immediate reason to hasten the formation of an authoritarian block. The activity of the Soviets in Spain and the possibility of a new Communist Republic on the shores of the Mediterranean are factors which they cannot afford to ignore without running grave risks. Although there is an anti-Russian block every participant is working in its own interests.

Opinion In Japan

TOKYO: (By Air Mail)

There is every reason to believe that the pact is of German origin, writes the Tokyo correspondent of "The Scotsman". The idea probably came from Herr Von Ribbentrop who as foreign affairs adviser to Hitler had no difficulty in inducing his chief to sponsor it as a piece of anti-Communist propaganda calculated to be specially objectionable to Russia. Comments in the Japanese press reveal unrestricted criticism of the pact. Anxiety is shown as to the effect in Great Britain and the United States and as to the spread of the Nazi principles in the country. The Japanese people feel that their Government has been rushed into an agreement which is not only of no value to them but may prove a liability in the worsening of relations with other countries.—I. I. Service.

Is Great Britain The Main Target?

LONDON: (By Air Mail)

Belief is current in authoritative circles in London that it is not Soviet Russia which has been aimed at by the recent pact between Tokyo and Berlin but Great Britain, writes "Augur", the world renounced commentator to the "New York Times". Future alone will show whether the Germans as well as the Japanese have not been equally deceived in estimating the importance of such an alliance. We have said it, time and again, and we repeat it here with greater insistence, that in the new situation that has been created in Asia, Great Britain's chief interest lies in the maintenance or cordial relations with Moscow. Evidently, Nationalist Russia has had some difficulty in getting rid of the revolutionary ideas; but this transformation is already on the way. Great Britain cannot ally itself with the ideas of international communism but all events are encouraging her to make an approach to Russia in the defence of her own national interests. Stalin has probably to be grateful to Hitler for having contributed to this gradual rapprochement between the Soviet and the British policies. Even Roosevelt may feel satisfied at the service Hitler has rendered him. The Germano-Japanese entente throws Great Britain towards the United States in the Pacific and renders the co-operation of America with the democratic Powers of Western Europe more facile. It has not probably been realised in Berlin that in embarking on this adventure in the Far East, Germany has created greater antipathy in Washington. Hitler certainly could not have doubted of the unfavourable reception that his new manoeuvre will have on the American mind. The manoeuvre, of course, is his own. For a long time we had known in London that Germany was working for an entente with Japan. For many years, even before Hitler came to power, the German chauvinists were hinting at the Nippon leaders regarding the advantages of such an understanding. London was very well informed about the continuous presence of the Japanese military experts in Berlin. The chiefs of the Japanese army were evidently impressed at the idea of obtaining limitless supply of war material from Germany. In exchange they had to offer the immense resources in raw material as furnished by Manchukuo. The Japanese diplomacy attempted to combat this tendency with all its force but it was not strong enough and the present entente shows that once more the military has over-ridden the wishes of the civil authorities. —I. I. Service.

Would Hirota Cabinet Resign?

TOKYO: (By Air Mail).

That the Hirota Cabinet would be forced to resign if it is not able to settle the Sino-Japanese question is the statement made by General Terauchi, the Minister for War, in relation to the deadlock that has arisen in the Sino-Nippon negotiations which were taking place between General Chang Chun, the Foreign Minister and Mr. Kawago, the Japanese Ambassador and for which at least six meetings were held during the last month. The main points of differences are alleged to be two, namely, the Japanese proposal that North China be made a special area and that joint Sino-Japanese operations be undertaken for the suppression of Communism in the Chinese territory. Meanwhile Mr. Suma, the Consul-General in Nanking has been sent to Tokyo and it is reported that diplomatic negotiations might again be resumed at Waichiapu. Mr. Suma when interviewed at the Japanese Capital refused to give any details regarding the matter and only declared that negotiations had reached "an extremely delicate stage".—I. I. Service.

Fiume, A Virtual Austro-Hungarian Port?

BUDAPEST: (By Air Mail)

It is revealed by the diplomatic correspondent of "A Reggel" that as a sequel to the recent negotiations between Count Ciano and the Hungarian Government, the Italian authorities have offered to transform Fiume into a virtual Austro-Hungarian port. The port would not be returned to Hungary as has been erroneously reported in the London press; but, by a new charter, both Austria as well as Hungary would be allowed to open customs—agencies and all goods arriving at Fiume would be controlled exclusively by those customs authorities, without the intervention of the Italian Government. On their passage to Hungary or Austria, all goods would be considered as Italian, thus escaping the special control customary for the transit of imported goods.—I. I. Service.

Free Higher Education In Soviet Russia

MOSCOW: (By Air Mail).

A system of State stipends is to be instituted throughout Soviet Russia for the vast majority of students at the universities and other higher technical institutions in compliance with Article 121 of the new Constitution establishing the right of every Soviet citizen for free elementary as well as higher education.—I. I. Service.

"The Return of Sophie Lang" romantic thriller of a light-fingered lady who steals hearts and diamonds with equal ease, which opens Saturday next at the Pathe Theatre, with Gertrude Michael in the role of Sophie Lang.
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Our Cairo Letter

Naval Officers Down Tools

Protest Against Wage-Cut: Futile Govt. Threat To Resume Work

(From Our Own Correspondent).

CAIRO, (By Air Mail):

Sensational events are occurring in Yemen, following a dispute between Sayed Abdulla Bin Wazir, the commander of the Yemen troops and the Crown Prince Ahmed Saiful-Islam. The situation has become tense, because the two big tribes of Hashid and Bakir along with the two younger sons of the Imam have joined the Sayed, and have declared opposition to the Imam himself. However, these two revolting princes have been arrested and imprisoned by the Imam.

In this connection it may be recalled that a month ago the Crown Prince Ahmed Saiful-Islam had accepted an invitation from the Italian authorities following the visit to Yemen of the Italian Charge d'Affaires stayed in Yemen for two months; and agreed to go to Addis Ababa as a Government guest on a formal visit. Sayed Abdulla the military commander and some prominent officials in the Palace had resented the prince going there.

RELIGIOUS AGREEMENT.

It is reported officially that the agreement between His Majesty King Ibn Saud and the Egyptian Government regarding the Mahmal, the sacred covering for Kaba in Mecca has been concluded. Fuad Bey Hamza, the Hedjaz foreign minister, who is already in Cairo has met Nahas Pasha, the Prime Minister and signed the agreement.

The Syrian Government have opened a new broadcasting station in the City of Beirut. The new station is said to be the largest of its kind in the Near East, and is connected with America, Africa and Indo-China.

NAVAL STRIKE.

The Egyptian Naval officers for the first time in Egyptian History have gone on strike. Consequently, all the Government ships, and the coastal guards are lying idle. They have petitioned to the authorities, protesting against the reduction of £3 from their food allowance by the Government. This reduction was effected four months back. Since then the naval officers were requesting the Government to reconsider the matter but no response was given. Now as the strike is declared the Government have threatened the strikers to resume work or they would be meted with severe punishment. In spite of all threats the strike continues.

The Syrian authorities in Damascus have warned the Iraq-Transportation Company to clear away from the Syrian territories. It is understood that some five months back a few Iraqis established a company for the transportation between Bagdad and Damascus.

About a month back the directors of the Company were surprised by a notice from the Damascus authorities that they should pay 10,000 Syrian Lira to the Customs authorities, as a deposit. Soon after this the warning has been given by the authorities at Damascus that the company must not function any more within the Syrian boundaries.

The Iraq Government becoming aware of this has asked the Damascus authorities to clear the reasons of this action threatening otherwise to retaliate.

The Italian Government have made a present of a new aeroplane to H. M. King Ibn Saud.

QUIT ORDER ON VILLAGE WORKERS

Public Indignation In Bhavnagar State

(From A Correspondent).

BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 15.

Maneklal Parekh, a village worker in Liliya Mahal, was served on Sunday with an order to leave the Mahal limits within four days along with two other workers Chhaganlal Mehta and Amritlal. In case of defiance six months' imprisonment and fine have been provided.

All these workers have been working in Liliya villages on constructive lines for the last twelve years. Such an order against the village workers from the Bhavnagar State authorities has created great indignation and surprise in all enlightened circles.

TRIBUTE TO DHOLKA CITY FATHERS

Governor's Reply To Civic Address

DHOLKA, Dec. 15.

In the course of his reply to the address of the Dholka Municipality on Wednesday, the Governor of Bombay said:—

You are naturally concerned about the all important question of water supply. I understand that the present supply is good and unfailing but not altogether adequate. Whether or not it is worth your while to spend the very big sum required to obtain a large supply is a method which you must decide for yourselves after a full consideration of the cost and of the probability of the benefits resulting from the outlay. At present your main source of income is octrol, which is an indirect form of tax. If you decide upon a new water supply scheme you will necessarily have to impose direct taxation probably in the form of a house-tax. As I have already said the decision rests with you.

TRIBUTE TO CIVIC WORK.

I am very glad to see that you have been spending an adequate proportion of your income on sanitation and have employed a qualified sanitary Inspector and so obtained a grant-in-aid from Government. You are indeed spending over a quarter of your income on conservancy and 18 per cent. on medical relief, and I congratulate you on the wisdom of taking all reasonable precautions for the health of the inhabitants.

As regards your mention of a request that the site of the Ghuga tank should be handed over revenue free to the municipality, I understand that no such request has been received by Government.

The municipality is fortunate in having a generous philanthropist in Sheth Govindlal Keshavlal who gave Rs. 10,000 to the rebuilding of the Dispensary, and I hope that he and other liberal donors will assist you to realise your hopes of a maternity Home, which is one of the most vital needs of all rural neighbourhoods.

POSTPONE ASSESSMENT COLLECTIONS

(From Our Correspondent)

BIJAPUR, (By Mail.)

Mr. Sheshagirrao, Sholapur Congress member of the District Local Board, Bijapur, has given notice of the following resolution for the consideration of the meeting of the General body to be held on 20-12-1936:—

"In view of the fact that this year the early rains have failed and that the Rabi-sowing has been late throughout the Bijapur District, the District Local Board hereby requests the Commissioner of the Southern Division to postpone the dates of the collections of the instalments of the assessment from the 15th of March and the 15th of April to the 15th of May and the 15th of June respectively".

Verdict Of Accidental Death

"Death was caused by his having run into a motor car on Sandhurst Bridge while going to Chowpatty", stated the Coroner's Jury, on Wednesday, while returning a verdict of accidental death on Chatura Halal (69), a stranger to Bombay.

He came out of a hotel near Mathre's Studio on Sandhurst Road North and ran across the road towards the south footpath, where he was struck by the front right mudguard of car No. Y-167, driven by Ram Narat Pande. The car was proceeding down the Sandhurst Road Bridge from the Opera House towards Chowpatty.

The injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital on the 16th instant, where he has been detained for treatment.

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SIXTH WEEK
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Starring:—
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MUKHTAR BEGUM
the Queen of Melody and Empress of Emotion in Mukhtar Film Co.
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with
25 DANCING GIRLS and thousands of others.
AT
MINERVA
From Thursday 24th Dec.

Anti-Indian Governor-General For S. Africa

Free State Nationalists' Move To Accentuate Racial Discrimination

(From Our Correspondent)
JOHANNESBURG, (By Mail).

Dr. Van der Merwe, a delegate of the recent Parliamentary delegation from the Union to India, has raised a sharp controversy in the South African Press by his outspoken views on India's future. Practically every newspaper in South Africa has either endorsed or condemned the views of this Free State Nationalist leader. Every English newspaper has editorially commented to the effect that his views are not acceptable and that they were preconceived and prejudiced against the British Empire.

The Indian Press is unanimous in pointing out that Dr. Van der Merwe's views were absolutely correct. The local "Rand Daily Mail" has been flooded with correspondence in favour or against the views expressed by Dr. Van der Merwe. Mr. P. S. Joshi has started the ball rolling by publishing three letters in the paper and proving Dr. Van der Merwe's statement by facts and figures. Several young Indians have ably supported him against the terrible attacks on India's past and present. The controversy in the "Readers' Point of Views" column of the paper is still going on and I have full faith that the Indian point of view will be fully and fearlessly put before the public.

The correspondence has proved the common outstanding fact that there also prevails in South Africa rank ignorance about the history and the modern conditions of India. Dr. Van der Merwe has retorted to the criticism by a further declaration at the Free State National Congress that the British Empire in India was doomed.

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Mr. Patrick Duncan, the Minister of Mines, has been appointed the first South African Governor-General. This appointment signifies the assertion of South Africa's Sovereign Independence. Although General Smuts explains that the appointment establishes a principle the complete equality and eligibility of all subjects of the King for the highest official position in the Union and that the future appointments will not be necessarily confined to South Africans, there is not a shadow of doubt that the future successors of Mr. Duncan will be hardly any except South Africans.

The appointment has not met with much enthusiasm. As far as the Indians are concerned the appointment will make hardly any difference. On the contrary they might fare badly if Mr. Duncan's past is seriously taken into consideration.

ANTI-INDIAN.

Mr. Patrick Duncan inspite of what the Rt. Hon. V. S. S. Sastri might say—has never been a friend of the Indians in South Africa. Several anti-Indian legislations before and after the Union, owe their birth to Mr. Patrick Duncan—the outstanding ones being the Immigration and Registration Ordinances of Transvaal, the Gold Act and Law 37 of 1919. The Asiatic Bill of 1924 which was withdrawn on the defeat of the Smuts' Government was also drafted by the new Governor-General. Only a few weeks back, Mr. Duncan had advocated the boycott of Indian traders at the United Party Congress held at Pretoria to solve the Indian problem in the Transvaal.

EUROPEANS V NON-EUROPEANS

The Congress of the Free State Nationalist Party has adopted a resolution for a clear demarcation of the line between Europeans and non-Europeans, and between natives and coloured by prohibiting marriages between Europeans and non-Europeans, by preventing Europeans and non-Europeans from being teachers or professors or pupils or students together, by the prohibition of the employment of Europeans by Asiatics and the training of non-European nurses to tend non-European patients.

DIWALI CELEBRATION

Diwali was celebrated with great enthusiasm at Johannesburg as well as other places in South Africa. The Johannesburg function took place at the Trades Hall under the auspices of the Transvaal Hindu Seva Samaj, when patriotic speeches were made and national songs were sung with dialogue and a "garba" dance. Mr. B. U. Master presided.

Mr. P. S. Joshi spoke on Diwali and its meaning to Modern India. He declared that India was a vast prison and they needed a liberator like Rama or Krishna to free her. He prayed that Mahatma Gandhi should be given sufficient strength by God so that he might attain the objective of life's work.

Mr. Manibhai Patel also spoke.

The function ended with the singing of "Vande Mataram".

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, the chairman of the Samaj, who is well-known for his charity throughout Transvaal and in whose honour another function was held sails shortly for India.

Aligarh Students Oppose Communal Move

President Of "Muslim Students Federation" Asked Not To Preside Over Sham Show

The Aligarh Muslim University students have sent the following appeal to Mr. Abdulla Yusuf Ali requesting him not to preside over the All-India Muslim Students' Federation to be held at Lucknow on the 28th instant:—

We understand that you have given your consent to preside over a Muslim Students' Conference to be held at Lucknow on the 28th and 29th instant.

We beg to place before you a few facts for your earnest consideration so that you may give a few minutes' thought to them and decide once for all whether it is advisable for a gentleman of your position and eminence to preside over a Conference which is destined to end in a 'fiasco' and a conference that would damage the good name of the students of India.

The proposed Muslim Students' Conference in the first place has no unanimous backing of Muslim students from all parts. It is being organized simply as a rival body to the newly formed All-India Students' Federation.

MR. JINNAH'S REFUSAL.

When Mr. M. A. Jinnah was approached by the same people who approached to get your consent, he (Mr. Jinnah) refused to have anything to do with the proposed conference on very solid and reasonable grounds. We do not know how the facts have been placed before you to get you to consent, but this much we can safely say that your presiding over a conference of the proposed type will in no way be approved by a large number of your genuine admirers and sincere well-wishers.

A proposal to organize an All-India Muslim Students' Federation was placed for consideration before the Muslim University Union a couple of weeks ago and the resolution was rejected by an overwhelming and unprecedented majority thus giving a disastrous defeat to the very idea of dividing the students of this country on communal basis. Please note, Sir, that Aligarh students are against this move and as such they are not prepared to extend any sympathy to the proposed Conference. Similarly we are aware that Muslim students in Delhi, Lucknow, Allahabad, Bombay, Amritsar, Nagpur, Agra and Calcutta have also expressed their disapproval of organizing a Muslim Students' Federation when there is a general All-India Students' Federation to safeguard the interests of students irrespective of differences in language, creed, colour and caste.

A. I. STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

The All-India Students' Federation was established only about four months ago and so far there has prevailed a harmonious relationship between all sections of students. Muslim students have been very well treated and in fact many of them hold important offices in the Federation. At the Lahore session held last month there were Muslim students from Aligarh, Delhi, Lucknow, Amritsar, Lahore, Peshawar and so many other places and they received the best treatment at the hands of their Hindu fellow-students. The present moment is very inopportune for organizing a separate Muslim Federation when we have no cause to complain against the All-India Students' Federation. We students of India stand as one community ..... that is, as the student community of India ..... we do not wish to divide and subdivide ourselves into many communities, groups and parties and thus divide and ruin our student interests. As students we have one aim, one goal, one ambition and one programme and it matters very little whether we are Muslims, Hindus, Christians or Parsis.

WHY THIS INFERIORITY COMPLEX?

Further a voice raised from an All-India platform will be better heeded to than a frail voice raised from a sectional platform. According to a resolution passed at the first Conference of the All-India Students' Federation no one belonging to a communal organization will be allowed to take part in the activities or deliberations of the Federation. That means if the Muslim students were to organize themselves into a communal body they will be kept back from the All-India Students' Federation platform which again means the helplessness of Muslim students to shape the proceedings and resolutions of an All-India body. Why should Muslim students suffer from inferiority complex? Why not we go in large numbers and capture the All-India platform and make our voice also heard with distinction? Experience has shown that we can play an important part from any platform if we only take the trouble to go in good numbers. The average Hindu student is far better and more liberal in his outlook and as such we need not fear him or his intentions.

In conclusion we once again beg of you to reconsider your decision (if you have decided at all) to preside over a sham conference of a few individuals who would take the liberty to parade as representative Muslim student delegates from all parts of India. We do not wish that at Lucknow you should be faced with black flags and other demonstrations which would damage your name.

MUSLIM LEAGUE NOT REPRESENTATIVE

Momins Decide To Put Up Own Candidates For Legislatures

(From A Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, Dec. 15.

The Election Sub-Committee, appointed by the Working Committee of the All-India Momin Conference for advising the Momin community regarding the attitude to be taken towards the coming Elections, met to-day at Atalla, Allahabad, under the chairmanship of Moulvi Mohamad Nizam-ud-Din, advocate, and President of the All-India Momin Conference.

The matters were thoroughly gone into and the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

"Resolved that the Committee considers the personnel of the Muslim League Parliamentary Board not at all representative of our community, has no confidence in it, expresses its resentment at the attitude of the Board in deliberately ignoring our Jamiat altogether, and not seeking our cooperation in the constitution of the Board, in the selection of the candidates for the legislative bodies, in spite of the fact that our community comprises nearly half the Muslim population of our country. Further it advises the Momin community to oppose the Muslim League Parliamentary Board's candidates.

Resolved that all the candidates of our community should be wholeheartedly supported everywhere and "Resolve that the Secretary be requested to give proper publicity to the recommendations of the Election Sub-Committee and take necessary steps in giving effect to the above resolutions.

Vile Parle Honours Devendra Brothers

(From A Correspondent)

Pt. Devendra Vijaya and Master Kanaiyalal Dave, were the recipients of gold medals from the Brahma Mitra Mandal of Vile Parle at a function that took place at the Sanskrit Pathashala on Thursday evening. The presentation was made by Shrimad Jagadguru Shankaracharyaji Maharaj Shri Raj Rajeshvarashram after a speech by Shriyut Mohanlal Harishankar Dave, wherein he referred to the contributions made by the Davendra Brothers to the growth of classical Indian music.

The occasion for the presentation was provided by a religious ceremony that took place in honour of Shrimad Jagadguru Shankaracharyajee by the leading citizens of Vile Parle. The religious part of the ceremonies and the welcome addresses were over, the audience were treated to music by the Davendra Brothers. This was followed by a religious discourse by Shrimad Jagadguru Shankaracharyajee. His Holiness referred to the beauties of Bramacharya, the oneness of all religions and to the importance of piety and truth for all faiths.

TROOPS AT WORK IN KHAISORA VALLEY

Road-Making At Top Speed: Fighting May Follow

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13.

The following is a report received from an official eye-witness with the Force in the Khaisora Valley:—

In normal times, Mirali, lying in an open plain in the Tochi Valley presents a peaceful, if somewhat sunbaked and jaded, appearance. But since the 27th November, Mirali has been rudely aroused from normal routine activities. The road from Bannu has seen the continual passage of orderly lorry convoys and columns of animal transport moving to the Westward with supplies for the troops. The narrow defile of the Shinki Gorge has re-echoed to the tramp of marching feet. Troops and supplies have been concentrated to carry out the published intentions of the Government to punish those who have been guilty of warlike acts and to construct a road into the Khaisora Valley. Mirali is now a busy hive of ordered activity.

The order in which the troops are dealing with the task allotted to them is as follows. The road has first to be built by which the Force can be maintained; the fighting may follow.

ROAD-MAKING PROGRESS.

On the 1st December when the necessary preparations had been made, work on the road began. Since then progress has been steady and swift. For the first four miles very difficult conditions had to be dealt with. The working parties, however, worked with a will aided by mechanical plant which has proved its worth, especially in deep stony cuttings. Progress has been so good that it seems possible that the rate of one mile a day may be exceeded. Merely "levelling" the road is not enough to make it fit for lorry traffic. The surface has first to be "shingled." To this end every available nullah bed is a scene of industry. Parties of men load lorry after lorry with shingle which is then dumped on the ever growing road. In places where the road crosses land liable to flooding the additional expedient of laying down coarse wire netting has been necessary. Tochi Camp, to which the troops made their first move from Mirali is sited between the river bed and the hills. Sited primarily for ease of defence and convenience of water supply, it is not unlike other camps of this nature on the North-west Frontier. There is the same perimeter partly rough stone wall and partly trench with embrasures for flanking fire of automatic weapons. Beyond the perimeter, so sited as to prevent the camp from being overlooked, are the small fortified posts of the camp piquets. These are held by day and night. Within the perimeter for which it is responsible. The animals have their special lines and the Field Hospitals their specially sheltered and protected place.

VIGILANCE OF AIRCRAFT.

Each day work on the road continues. In the early dawn the troops for protection purposes move out and clear and protect the area in which the day's work will be done. They are closely followed by the working parties. Every effort is made to utilize to the best advantage each minute of the short winter's day. In the sky above aircraft move to and fro, the observers watching carefully for any signs of hostile movement and ready at an instant's notice to take action against hostile parties. In the evening, the troops withdraw to camp having added another length to the ever growing road.

SNIPING BY TRIBESMEN.

So far, inspite of threats and warnings of hostile intentions, the enemy has given no trouble. But should he do so, he will receive a warm reception. There is no relaxation of vigilance on our part by day or night. Some sniping there has been, it is true. But every soldier expects this on frontier operations and rapidly becomes inured to the possibility of an evening "hate."

Lastly for the troops themselves. There are in the force working side by side, not only men of Northamptonshire, but of many classes from the hills and plains of India. There are Sikhs, Dogras and Punjabis from the Punjab, Rajputs from Rajputana, Pathans from the North-West Frontier Province and Gurkhas from Nepal. They have had a great deal of hard work and know well that there is more before them, but their health is excellent and their spirit is high. They are now drawing the full field service ration which serves to fortify the inner man after a hard day's toil, and lay a strong foundation on which to start again on the morrow.—United Press.

Viceroy To Tour Villages In Connection With Rural Development Scheme

LUCKNOW, Dec. 15.

The Viceroy and Lady Linlithgow, accompanied by personal staff, arrived here this morning and were accorded a public reception at the Station by the Governor of U. P. and other officials and non-officials.

Although their Excellencies are staying in Lucknow for only three days, a crowded programme awaits them. They will be visiting important educational institutions. And among the important social engagements are the presentation of address by the U. P. Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Committee and reception by the British Indian Association at Kaiserbagh Baradari.

The Viceroy will also be visiting villages in the districts under the rural development scheme.—United Press.

WHEN KING SET ASIDE CABINET PLANS

(Continued from Page 16.)

mised to turn its attention to the thousands of families which lie rotting in the Distressed Areas.

"Only give us until next March," squealed the Chancellor, announcing the surrender in the Commons. "We promise to do something then"—to introduce a new Special Areas Bill.

Plan Set Aside

His Majesty, it was planned, would be accompanied and guided by, of all people, Mr. Ernest Brown, the Minister of Labour. He, thought Downing Street, could be depended on to absorb the King's interest in pleasing but trivial things—a land settlement scheme (which has benefited only a few hundred families), a football field and some children's model playgrounds, junior training centres, social clubs and so on.

This was a ruse to deceive the public in the rest of the country that there is a good deal of loveliness in the garden of the Special Areas. It failed abjectly.

The Members of the Government must have experienced extreme mental discomfort when they learned that the King—upon his arrival in South Wales—had summoned to dine with him Mr. Malcolm Stewart, the retiring Commissioner for the Special Areas—retiring because all the proposals he has made from first-hand knowledge for the salvation of the ravaged industrial districts have been ignored or frustrated by Mr. Baldwin's Government.

The confronting of Mr. Brown with Mr. Stewart by the King at that dinner-table is destined to permanent record in the political history of Britain.

That was not all. His Majesty insisted on wandering off the track of the official tour, bent on an independent enquiry.

He came upon the wreckage of one of the thousands of smitten factories and the broken men who once won their bread from it.

Tears were in the King's eyes as he said, "Something 'ought' to be done to put you back to work." And the ring of challenge was in his voice when he went up to another body of stranded men and their wives and said, "Something 'will' be done!"

Ought and Will! These are the Royal equivalents of Must. King Edward spoke a Command—a Command not to be obeyed a year hence or even next March, but now, this winter.

FASCIST THREAT IN SPAIN

(Continued from Page 8.)

men surpass us, or in their Socialist faith?

The explanation is rather that they have a healthier Party to organise their courage.

We are richer and more numerous. Our Trade Unions, if they chose, could find the necessary money. Our Party, if it chose, could rouse the whole working class behind this legion of disciplined idealists that is redeming, at the heaviest price of all, the tarnished honour of our Movement.

Since the Party fails us, it remains for smaller groups to combat this Fascist threat that creeps ever nearer to our shores.

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'Searchlight' Turned Into Daily

PATNA: Dec. 12.

Mr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha, M.L.A., Managing Director of the Bihar Journals Limited, announces that the "Searchlight", which up till now has been a thrice-weekly, will be converted into a daily.

It is expected that the first issue as a daily would appear on December 21.—A. P.

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Tickets will be issued from FRIDAY, the 11th December to THURSDAY, the 31st December, 1936, which will be available for completion of the return journey upto midnight of THURSDAY, the 14th January, 1937.

CONCESSIONS ALSO AVAILABLE FOR COMBINED TOURS OVER B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. RLYS.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 11 POINTS DOWN

Silver Slightly Easy And Wheat Quiet But Base Metals Firm

BOMBAY, Dec 15

On Tuesday cross rates ruled quiet.

HEDGE SELLING IN NEW YORK COTTON

New York cotton was firm at the opening time but prices declined later on hedge selling and liquidation.

SILVER SLIGHTLY EASY

London gold was unchanged but silver was slightly easy.

WHEAT QUIET

Wheat was quiet on reactionary selling. Rubber and base metals were firm.

SECURITIES IN GOOD DEMAND

The London Stock Exchange was very active to-day following good enquiry while giltedged securities were also in good demand.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1937.

	New York, Dec 15
Previous closing	12.43
To-day's opening	12.47
Difference	+04
To-day's closing	12.32
Difference	—.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1937.

	Liverpool, Dec 15
Previous closing	6.75
To-day's opening	6.75
Difference	nil.
To-day's closing	6.80
Difference	+05

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 223

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec 15

Cotton displayed a good deal of speculative activity and prices continued to move up in sympathy with other commodities.

Operations in March commenced at 12.47 i.e. 4 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on better Liverpool cables and fairly good domestic and foreign trade buying but subsequently some liquidation and hedge selling intervened with the result that prices lost early gains and March fell back to 12.43 but the tone remained steady.

New York cotton finally closed at 12.32 with a decline of 11 points for March delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec 15

The following were the opening ranges:—

January (12.48/12.48) 12.45/12.45
March (12.45/12.43) 12.37/12.44
May (12.28/12.27) 12.34/12.31

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec 15

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American December (6.77) 6.78
American January (6.75) 6.76
Egyptian January (10.06) 10.04
Egyptian March (10.13) 10.13

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Dec 15

The market was closed at night.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Dec 15

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

METALS

Tin (£230 1/2 buyers £230 3/4 sellers. Easy) £233 1/2 buyers £233 3/4 sellers. Firm.

Lead (£25 3/4 buyers £25 13/16 sellers. Strong) £26 buyers £26 11/16 sellers. Irregular.

Electrolytic Copper (£49 to £49 3/4) £50 1/4 to £50 3/4

Glasgow Iron (£78) £78

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay December January (£14 5/8 sellers) £14 3/4 sellers

Linseed Calcutta December January (£14 1/4 sellers) £14 7/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata Decembe r(£11 13/16 sellers) £12 3/16 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal January (£16 3/8 sellers) £16 9/16 paid and buyers

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-1 1/4) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-11) 1-11

JUTE

New Crop December January (£19 1/16 sellers) £19 1/8 paid and buyers

Dunlop January (£22 1/2 sellers) £22 1/2 sellers.

Lightning January (£20 1/2 sellers) £20 3/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (9 1/16 paid and value) 9 1/4 paid and value

Forward April June (9 1/16 paid and value) 9 1/4 paid and value

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Dec 15
6-0 p.m.

	Rs. a. p.
Silver ready	52 10 0
Silver 1st settlement	52 11 0
Silver 2nd settlement	52 14 0
Gold ready	35 1 0
Gold 1st settlement	35 1 3
Gold 2nd settlement	35 1 0
Sovereigns	22 3 6

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

	New York, Dec 15
Previous closing	4.90 19/32
To-day's opening	4.90 19/32
To-day's latest	4.90 5/8

(At the time of New York cotton closing.)

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

	London, Dec 15
Previous closing	4.90 9/16
To-day's opening	4.90 5/8
To-day's closing	4.90 11/16
Difference	+.00 1/8

FRANC RATE.

	London, Dec 15
Previous closing	105.13
To-day's opening	105.13
To-day's closing	105.13
Difference	nil

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec 15

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.90 5/8 and kept steady with small variation.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.90 11/16

Franc opened at 105.13 and then weakened to 105.15 on small selling pressure.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 105.13

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Dec 15

The following cable information was received from London to-night.

'India bought. Little general selling. Market quietly steady.'

LONDON SILVER

	London, Dec 15 Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Spot	21 3/8d.	21 5/16d.
Forward	21 3/8d.	21 5/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec 15

Gold Bars fine per ounce (£7-1-9) £7-1-9

DISCOUNTS

London, Dec 15

3 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent

4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent

6 months (7/8 to 1 per cent) 7/8 to 1 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Dec 15
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1.6 1/8) 1.6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (7.947) 7.945
New York on Bombay (37.07) 37.12
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 1/8) 0.92 1/8
London on Milan (93.18) 93.15
London on Shanghai (1-2 17/32) 1-2 13/32
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-2

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec 15

Chicago wheat opened quiet with December at 1.34 1/2. Prices eased on scattered selling and some liquidation influenced by reactionary sentiment.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec 15

Liverpool wheat opened strong with December at 114-3/4, March 107 and May 106. The market continued to attract considerable speculative interest as a result of good foreign cables together with further reports of Italian buying but subsequently prices showed somewhat easier tendency on some reactionary selling.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
May 1937 Delivery.

Bombay, Dec 15

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.).

	Rs. a. p
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 14 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 15 0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 14 3
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 14 3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec 15

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	5 12 6
Wheat May 1937	5 11 6
Linseed May 1937	7 13 9

Wheat and Linseed steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Dec 15

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £98 1/2 as against the previous closing at £98 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec 15
3-30 p.m.

Mining shares were generally firm and fairly active especially kaffirs. Markets otherwise were quiet with only small business. Internationals and oil shares after being firmer turned easier.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£84 1/2) £84 3/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£106 7/8) £106 3/4

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£107 7/8) £107 7/8

5 per cent Indian Loan (£116 3/4) £116 3/4

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106) £105 7/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds) (£114 7/8) £114 7/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (17-3) 18-0

Marks and Spencer Ordinary (£4 1/2) £4 1/2

Hydro Electric (dol 8 3/8) dol 8 5/8

Musical Industries (22-10 1/2) 22-10 1/2

Princhin Johnson (52-9) 53-9

Imperial Chemical (42-6) 42-6

Woolsworth New Ford (88-9) 87-6

Realisation 1930 (£94 1/2) £94 1/2

Dunlop Rubber (35-0) 35-10 1/2

Unilever Ordinary (39-9) 40-3

Ford Motors (33-0) 33-0

Cables and Wireless (£6) £6

British American Tobacco (130-7 1/2) 132-6

Carreas A (£11 3/4 ex div) £11 3/4

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (183-9) 183-9

P and O S N Company Deferred (31-0) 30-3

Distillers (121-9) 124-1 1/2

Bredford Dyers (9-4 1/2) 9-4 1/2

British Celanese (9-1 1/2) 9-1 1/2

J and P Coates Ordinary (52-6) 53-1 1/2

Courtaulds Ordinary (56-0) 57-1 1/2

Fine Cotton Spinners (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2

Vickers Limited Ordinary (35-0) 35-0

Inter Nickels (£64 1/2) £65 1/4

Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (33-6) 33-6

Tata Iron and Steel (£104 1/2) £102 1/2 ex div.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Dec 15
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£101 1/2) £101 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£98 1/2) £98 3/4

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1958-63 (£113) £113

4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£109 1/2) £109 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£113) £113

3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954/59 (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£109 5/8) £109 5/8

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-1 1/2) 18-9

Donaro Tea (45-0) 45-0

Empire of India (27-0 ex div) 27-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (39-6) 40-0

Gula Kelampong (46-10 1/2) 47-6

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (40-3) 40-3

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£11 1/4) £11 1/4 ex div.

MINING SHARES

Nandy (61-3) 61-3

Burma Corporation (14-1 1/2) 14-9

Rio Tintos (£20 5/8) £21

East Rand Proprietors (77-0) 76-6

Rand Imam (£9 3/8) £9 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£16) £16

Gedule New (£19 3/4 ex div) £10 3/4

Sub Nigel (£13 ex div) £13

New Modders (38-9) 38-9

Spring Mines Split Shares (41-3 ex div) 41-3

Union Corporation (£9 1/2) £9 1/2

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (52-6) 51-10 1/2

Anglo Iranian (94-4 1/2) 96-10 1/2

Burma Oil (105-0) 106-3

Musical Eagle (30-0) 30-0

Shell Transport (£121 7/8) £124 3/8

Royal Dutch (£45) £45 5/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£63) £62 1/2

L and S Ordinary (£33) £33

L N E R Defd (£5 1/2) £5 1/2

Southern Dutch (£25 1/8) £25 1/8

London Paris 5 per cent (£134 3/4) £134 3/4

London 'C' Stock (£96) £96

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec 15

The following were the opening rates:

General Motor (dol 68 7/8) dol 70 1/8
Anaconda Copper (dol 50 3/4) dol 53 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 76 3/4) dol 78 7/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 143) dol 142 1/4

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Dec 14

December	112 1/4d.
March	104 3/4d.
May	103 1/2d.
July	102 3/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Dec 14

December	dol. 1.35
May	dol. 1.29 7/8
July	dol. 1.27 1/8

FAR EASTERN LOANS STEADIER IN STOCK EXCHANGE

Argentine Rails Firmer

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Dec 15

Stock Exchange: Strong demand for westwits again attracted attention in kaffirs though profit taking reduced gains. Diamonds and Coppers were also well supported while several leading industrials featuring among foreigners and far-eastern loans were rather steadier. Argentine rails were again firm. Rubbers were not much affected by the revision of production quotas.

In commodities rubber was very steady following the announcement of increased production quotas which was more or less as expected. Copper was firm following an increase in the United States domestic price. Wheat was strong in sympathy with Chicago but closed below the best.

Wall Street was steady.

KARACHI MARKET REPORT

Karachi, Dec 15

To-day's closing quotations:

Cotton Sind January	19	11	6
March	19	8	0
Punjab January	17	12	6
March	17	11	6
American January	23	12	3
March	23	11	9
Tone: Quiet but steady.			
Wheat January	31	10	6
March	32	1	6
July	30	1	6
December	31	6	0
Tone: Quiet but steady			
Toria February	41	1	6
March	42	4	6
December	42	8	6
Gram January	22	2	6
July	22	1	0
December	21	14	0
Cottonseeds January	17	11	9
March	18	2	9

RISE IN KEROSINE OIL RATES

Superior Case Oil Shell Brand Rs. 8-8-0 per case of 8 gallons.

Superior Case Oil Waterlily Brand Rs. 8-2-6 per case of 8 gallons.

Superior Case Oil Waterlily in Bulk Rs. 6-10-6 per 8 gallons.

Superior White Oil in Tins Anchor Brand Rs. 2-8-6 per tin of 4 gallons.

Superior White Oil in Tins Chukker Brand Rs. 2-7-6 per tin of 4 gallons.

Superior White Oil in Tins Rising Sun Rs. 2-7-6 per tin of 4 gallons.

Superior White Oil Chikker in Bulk Rs. 1-15-0 per 4 gallons.

Superior White Rising Sun Bulk Rs. 1-15-0 per 4 gallons.

Inferior Oil Swan, in Bulk Rs. 1-10-9 per 4 gallons.

Inferior Oil Victoria, in Bulk Rs. 1-10-9 per 4 gallons.

Inferior Oil Swan in Tins Rs. 2-3-9 per tin of 4 gallons.

Inferior Oil Victoria in Tins Rs. 2-3-9 per tin of 4 gallons.

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Bombay, Dec 15

The local market was strong to-day with active buying which resulted in a sharp rise but later prices declined on considerable profit-taking. To-day's weakness is purely technical after the recent rapid rise and while the downward trend may continue for some time we do not look for a material decline.

Groundnuts February delivery opened to-day at Rs. 46/2 and advanced to Rs. 46/12 but on realising prices declined to Rs. 46. Teji mandi premium is Rs. 2/14 to Rs. 3.

March groundnuts opened at Rs. 9/2 and advanced to Rs. 9/5 but later declined to Rs. 9/3. Teji mandi premium is annas eleven only.

Castorseed May delivery opened at Rs. 39/8 and advanced Rs. 39/14 but later prices declined to Rs. 39/6. Tejimandi premium is Rs. 3.

Cottonseed January opened at Rs. 21/15 and advanced to Rs. 22/3 but later declined to Rs. 21/12. Tejimandi premium is annas fifteen to rupee one only. May cottonseed opened at Rs. 23/1 and after advancing to Rs. 23/6 declined to Rs. 22/14. Tejimandi is Rs. 3/8 to Rs. 2/10. Closing quotations were as under:

	Rs. a. p.
Groundnuts February	45 13 0
Castorseed May	39 3 6
Cottonseed January	21 10 0
Cottonseed May	22 10 0

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Dec. 14.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light Com.	12
Amer. Forn. Power Pfd 7 p.c.	58
Electric Power and Light	24
Electric Bond Common	23
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	70
Columbia Gas	18
United Corpn.	7
United Power and Light	8
American Tel. and Tel XD	187 1/2
Westerns Union Telg.	83
Chesapeake and Ohio Rly.	64XD
Erie Rly	15
New York Central Rly.	44
Northern Pacific Rly.	27
Skelley Oil	44
Mid Cont. Oil	29
Barnsdall Oil	22
Bethelehem Steel	75
United States Steel	78 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	53
Int. Nickel of Canada	63 1/2
General Motors	69 3/4
General Electric	52
Westinghouse Airbrake	46
Socony	15 1/2
Amr. Celanese	28
Chase Bank	44 1/2
National City Bank	37 1/2
Amr. Car Foundry	57
Electric P and Light 7 p.c. Pfd.	91
Plymouth Oil	24
Jap. 6 1/2 per cent 1954	98 3/8
Jap. 5 1/2 per cent 1965	81 1/4

Market continues strong and active; steels leading; commodities buoyant.

SHIPPING NEWS

Imports And Exports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay December 15.

Burmah Shell Oil S. and D. Coy.'s oil tanker s.s. Badarpur of 4949 Reg. tons, Capt. J. Nelson, arrived from Rangoon with bulk oil and general cargo.

Forbes Forbes Campbell and Coy.'s s.s. City of Auckland of 5288 Reg. tons, Capt. H. G. Jenkins, arrived from Philadelphia via Suez, Aden and Karachi with general cargo.

N. Y. Kaisha's Japan line s.s. Tokiwa Maru of 4281 Reg. tons, Capt. R. Agawa, arrived from Yokohama via Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Skito, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

Bombay December 15.

Graham's Trading Coy.'s s.s. Elysia of 4211, Reg. tons, Capt. J. E. Caithness, sailed for Bedi Bunder and Karachi with local cargo.

Killick Nixon and Coy.'s s.s. City of Corinth of 3424 Reg. tons, Capt. C. Collard, sailed for Liverpool, Manchester via Fort Okha, Bedi Bunder, Navlakhi and Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

Ralli Bro.'s s.s. Kelet of 2722 Reg. tons, Capt. P. Korbai, sailed for Port Said (for orders) with local cargo.

Scindia Steam Navigation Coy.'s s.s. Jalayamuna of 3080 Reg. tons, Capt. P. L. Matches, sailed for Calcutta in water ballast.

O. S. Kaisha's s.s. Hokushin Maru of 3541 Reg. tons, Capt. W. Nishikawa, sailed for Kobe via Fenang, and Singapore with local and same bottom cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Bandra of 1888 Reg. tons, Capt. W. J. Clark, sailed for Basra via Verawal, Kathiawar, Coast Forts, Karachi and Persian Gulf Forts with passengers and local cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Nagpore of 3226 Reg. tons, Capt. A. E. Salway, sailed for Kobe via Singapore with local cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Gambada of 3252 Reg. tons, Capt. D. K. McKenzie, sailed for Port Okha in water ballast.

LOADING

Bombay December 15.

The following steamers entered for loading on 15-12-36:—

S.S. Tokiwa Maru (N. Y. K.) for China, Japan Ports via Karachi, Colombo and Singapore.

S.S. Badarpur (Br. Sh. O. S. and D. Coy.) for Rangoon.

ALEXENDRA DOCK

Bombay December 15.

2 City of Corinth, 3424, Karachi, 16-12, K. Nixon and Co.
3 Kelet, 2722 tons, Port Said (for orders), 15-12, Ralli Bros.
5 City of Auckland, 5288, Colombo, 17-12, F. F. Campbell and Co.
8 Warina, 1874, Sydney 16-12 M. M. and Co.
11 Hokushin Maru, 3541, Singapore, 16-12, O. S. Kaisha.
12 Elysia, 4211, Karachi, 15-12, Grahams T. Co.
15 Fotini Carras, 2700, Antwerp, 17-12, L. Edwards Ltd.
16 Nagpore, 3226, Kobe, 15-12, M. M. and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Kohinur, 3240, Rangoon 19-12 T. Morrison and Co.
3 Baroda, 1888, P. Gulf, 16-12, M. M. and Co.
4 Vasna, 2026, Busrah, 17-12, M. M. and Co.

PRINCES DOCK

C|R Janaki, 530 Karachi, 15-12, Malabar Steamship Co.
D|E Gambada, 3252, Okha, 15-12, M. M. and Co.
G Cambay Star 320, M. Coast, N F S Hassum.
M Offside, Jehangir, 2157, Rangoon, N. F. T. Morrison and Co.
K Akbar, 2479, N. F., N. F. T. Morrison and Co.
M Rahmani, 3291, N.F., N.F., T. Morrison and Co.
Q Lalita, 283, M'Coast, N.F., Malabar Steamship Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Corfu 7-1 P & O S N Co.
Dalgoma 22-12, M M & Co.
Moldavia 14-1 P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 24-12. P & O S N Co.
Ranchi 26-12 P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-I-Hind 17-12, P & O S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Britannia 21-12 Graham's Trading Coy.
Clan Ronald 21-12 James Finlay and Co.
City of Barcelona, 26-12, Killick Nixon and Co.
City of Perth 17-12, Killick Nixon and Co.

FROM GERMANY

Aagtekerk 17-12 Lionel Edward.
Lauterfels 21-12 Lionel Edward.
Barenfels, 22-12, Lionel Edward.
Trautenfels 25-12 Lionel Edward.

FROM OSLO

Simia 9-1, Lionel Edward.

FROM SYDNEY

Quiola 18-12 M M and Co.
Strathnaver 19-12 P & O S N Co.

FROM CHINA & JAPAN

Burdwan 20-12, M M and Co.
Anyo Maru 30-12 N Y Kaisha.
Naples Maru 18-12 O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 24-12 O S Kaisha.
Buyo Maru 21-12 O S Kaisha.
Ranchi, 25-12, P. and O. S. N. Coy.
Genoa Maru 26-12 N Y Kaisha.
Taijin Maru 8-1 O. S. Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru 15-1, N. Y. Kaisha.

FROM CALCUTTA.

Gamaria 15-12 M M and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Conte Verde 16-12 Lloyd Triestino.

FROM RANGOON

Gurna 1912 M M and Co.
Lahore, 18-12, M. M. and Coy.

FROM JEDDAH.

Islami 21-12, Turner Morrison and Co.

FROM BASRA

Barala 17-12 M M and Co.
Varsova 19-12 M M and Co.
Bankura, 24-12, M. M. and Coy.
Varela, 26-12, M. M. and Coy.

FROM NEW YORK

Cederbank 7-1 F F Campbell & Co.
New Orleans 21-12 Lionel Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG

Japan 21-12, Lionel Edward.

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa, 26-12, M. M. and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Strathnaver 19-12 P & O S N Co.
Ranchi 26-12 P & O S N Co.
Burawan 22-12 M M and Co.
Strathnaver 2-1 P & O S N Co.
Comorin 9-1 P & O S N Co.
Rajputana 23-1 P. & O. S. N. Co.

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 18-1 Lloyd Triestino.

FOR LOS ANGELES.

Salawati 28-12 Volkart Bros.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia 5-1, Grahams Trading Co.
City of Hongkong 25-1, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Cedarbank, 13-1, F. F. Campbell and Co.
City of Auckland 18-12 F F Campbell and Co.
Pres. Wilson 25-12, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN

Conte Verde 16-12, Lloyd Triestino.
Victoria 14-1 Lloyd Triestino.
Koshin Maru 25-12 O S Kaisha.
Rawalpindi 25-12 P. & O. S. N. Coy.
Naples Maru 31-12 O S Kaisha.

FOR JEDDAH

Islami 4-1 Turner Morrison & Co.
Rehmani 28-12 Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR BASRA

Baroda 16-12 M M and Co.
Vasna 17-12 M M and Co.
Barala, 23-12, M. M. and Coy.

FOR KARACHI.

Tokiwa Maru 19-12 N Y Kaisha.
Vita 19-12 M. M. & Co.
Barenfels, 31-12, Lionel Edward.
Genoa Maru, 28-12, N. Y. Kaisha.

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 23-12 M M and Co.
Takliwa 6-1, M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S.S. Conte Rosso	11-12-36
S.S. Naldera (boats)	12-12-36

IMPORTS

Bombay December 15.

S.S. Carignano, agents L. T., from Triestino:—179 cases window glass; 60 cases tomatoes extract; 12 bales card boards; 65 bales paper; 36 cases machinery; 136 cases hemp twine; 100 cases tiles; 14 cases stationery; 15 cases liquers; 10 cases hemp yarn; 23 pcs. motor and accessories.

From Finme:—22920 packages boards; 838 pcs. dealwood planks.

From Venice:—2350 pcs. marble slabs.

From Istambol:—35 bags pistachnuts.

From Bari:—370 bags almonds.

From Brindeci:—2950 bags almonds.

S.S. City City of Venice, agents K. N. and Co., from Liverpool:—3444 bundles angles and plates; 125 cases angles and plates, 24 bales casings paper 189 cases safety cartridges; 60 cases cotton piece goods; 36 cases whisky; 50 bags broken tiles; 15 cases cotton fents; 27 coils steel coils; 216 bundles galv. carr. sheet; 400 bundles black sheet middles; 75 kegs. lub. grease, 159 ingots solder; 56 cases biscuits; 98 cases soap; 62 cases stout; 40 bundles shovels; 56 cases cotton; 9 bales cotton fents; 62 cases machinery; 50 bundles steel bars; 20 kegs aniline dyes; 420 loose tyres and tubes; 16 bales wool tops; 126 bags springs; 32 cases stone breaking hammers; 170 casks China clay; 200 pkgs. steel sheets; 20 drums metal paint; 36 loose steel bars; 1049 bags steel kegs; 402 drums lub. oil; 136 bags leather scrap; 156 bundles hardware; 24 cases confectionery; 33 loose c. i. cisterns; 99 bundles tubes; 38 bags sofa springs; 21 pcs. sanitary ware; 48 drums silcate of soda; 250 bags China clay; 29 casks paint; 24 drums mineral oil.

From Swansea:—250 bars tin plates; 117 bundles m.s. strifs; 100 bags zinc oxide, 63 bundles steel bars; 40 casks red oxide, 100 bags sulphate of aluminium; 200 loose poles.

From Marseilles:—130 cases vermouth; 18 cases cheese; 550 bags almonds; 25 cases wine.

From Fort Said:—142 bales cotton; 90 cases grape fruits.

EXPORTS

Bombay December 15.

S.S. Elysia for Manchester:—76 drums castor oil A. Hargovandas and Co.

For Liverpool:—102 drums castor oil A. Hargovandas and Co.

S.S. City of Corinth for Liverpool:—25 drums castor oil A. Hargovandas and Co.; 6000 bags groundnut oil cake Mantri and Co.; 67 bales cotton G. M. Vyas and Co.

S.S. Fateni Carras for Antwerp:—10 bales cotton waste P. D. Vora and Co.

S.S. City of Auckland for Boston: 57 bags gum Amin and Sons.

For Halifax:—1000 bags groundnut kernels S. M. Rajgor and Co.; 560 bales groundnut kernels K. M. Nathoo.

For New York:—139 bags plumbago seed K. Kapadia and Co.; 386 bags gum S. Khetsey and Co.

S.S. Kelet for Port Said for orders:—1173 bags linseed Ralli Bros.,; 2039 bags groundnut oil cake Ralli Bros.

S.S. Hakushin Maru for Kobe| Osaka:—200 bales cotton T. M. Kaisha.

For Osaka:—50 bales cotton Ralli Bros., Ltd.

For Kobe:—400 bales cotton V. Ladha and Co.; 200 bales cotton A. Khimji and Co.; 400 bales cotton Ralli Bros., Ltd.; 500 bales cottcn V. Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—150 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S.S. Nagpore for Osaka:—400 bales cotton V. Bros.

For Brisbane:—67 bags myrabollams H. Bhagwandas and Co.

S.S. Tokiwa Maru for Kobe:—100 tons scrap Ali Bros.; 500 bales cotton A. Podar and Co.; 300 bales cotton K. M. Nathoo; 1000 bales cotton M. Amersey and Co.; 62 bales cotton The Cotton Agents Ltd.; 500 bales cotton B. Gangadhar; 100 bales cotton N. Fatehally and Co.; 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton M. Amersey and Co.; 500 bales cotton B. Gangadhar and Co.; 600 bales cotton A. Popatlal and Co.

For Kobe|Osaka:—1000 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec 15

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names	Latest prices. £
Rosterman Gold Mining Ordinary	0 5 6
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold Limited	1 15 9
Turner and Newall	5 8 6
Associated Electric Industries	2 11 6
Attock Oil	0 18 6
Associated Portland Cement	5 7 6
Automatic Telephone and Electric Co.	2 6 6
American Rolling Mills Co	dol. 35.50
Beira Railways	1 15 3
United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad	0 14 9
Marconi International Marine	1 16 9
Western Union Telegraph	dol. 88 3/4
General Electric Ordinary	4 12 3
Fairey Aviation Co Ltd	1 4 6
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	1 13 6
International Rlys of C America	dol. 9.50
Malayalam Plantations	1 18 9
British Burma Petroleum	0 8 3
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	2 0 6
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 16 3
Pahang Consolidated Ord	1 7 6
Indian Copper Corporation Ordinary	0 5 11½d.
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	dol. 18.25
American Radiator	dol. 34.75
Timken Roller Bearing Co	dol. 72.50
American Can Company	dol. 111.50
General Foods Corporation	dol. 49.50
Capital Securities Trust Units	0 11 6
British Treasury Bills (6 months)	1 0 7.61 p.a. p.a.

Speculative Buying Weakens Cotton Situation

Good Trade Buying On Distant Months

Prospects Of Release Of Loan Cotton

BOMBAY, Dec. 15.

On Monday the New York cotton futures market was cheerful in sympathy with other commodities.

There was considerable speculative buying from Wall-Street and foreign operators. Recently most of the buying was a speculative nature which is weakening the technical situation.

There was much discussion and conjecture relative to the time and terms of sale of loan cotton. Near months were quiet but distants were firm on active buying.

The New York cotton market opened on Monday steady and advanced on higher Liverpool cables. There was continued strength of December with active domestic and foreign trade buying. There was also Liverpool, Wall-Street and Western buying.

Hedge selling was comperatively light but active realising caused a partial reaction. Later the market turned irregular on expectations of December notices but finally Western buying of distant months resulted in a steady rise. The market was cheerful mainly in sympathy with other commodity markets and on evidence of a broadening interest on buying side. There was much discussion and conjecture relative to the time and terms of sale of loan cotton but hitherto nothing officially known from Washington. The market will continue firm until sale of loan cotton but recent buying being of a speculative nature, the technical position of the market is weakening.

At the opening March was quoted 5 points up at 12.43 but prices declined one point from the opening level and March was quoted 12.42 which was the lowest level. Later on prices advanced to 12.48 which was the highest level. Near months were steady but distant months recorded a sharp rise and the session finished at a rise of one to 17 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 13.03c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was irregular and closed at a decline of 4 points to a rise of 6 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.85c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened firm at a rise of 5 points with March 6.75. There was fresh speculative buying including Bombay which offset hedging of outsiders and profit-taking. Later on there trade calling and speculative buying which met with profit-taking. There was short covering in December which closed at a rise of 11 points while other positions were 3 to 6 points up. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 7 points at 6.99d.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 4 points. At the close January, March and May deliveries were quoted 5.63.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton market was steady with a scattered buying. Sakels futures gained 3 to 4 points and Uppers futures 4 to 6 points higher.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton market was fairly steady with a slightly improved buying. Sakels futures closed 7 to 11 points up and Ashmouni futures were 2 to 5 points higher.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March highest 12.48 plus 10 (10-35 a.m.) lowest 12.42 plus 04 (11-18 a.m.).

Liverpool March highest 6.75 plus 06 lowest 6.73 plus 03.

Messrs. Dekaran Nanjee have received the following cable advices from their Foreign friends:—

New York:—"Bullish feeling increasing. Realising well absorbed."

New York:—"General buying. Market affected favourably by advances in other commodities, record domestic consumption and strength of spot cotton. Advance may go somewhat further but advise caution. Liquidation movement possible before the holidays."

New York:—"Cessation of strike expected. Good trade demand. retail business very large. Much of recent buying has been of speculation. Technical position of the market but recommend profits on scale-up."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Strength of America and Indian buying offset by local long liquidation and hedge selling against outsiders. Bullish.

Liverpool.—Tone steady reflecting tightness of hedging and tight spot situation. Bombay good buyer distants. Situation now dominated by terms forthcoming loan releases.

Liverpool.—Advance owing to the covering of "bear" sales. "Bulls" disposed to realise. Improved demand on the spot gives tone to the market. It is hard to say if top has been reached.

New York.—Hedges and realising absorbed by trade, foreign and Wall Street buying.

New York.—Consumption report bullish. Market influenced by firmness in commodities generally is encouraging to speculative sentiment.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled:—

World use of cotton at record high notwithstanding rapidly increasing output synthetic fibres. America: Cloth sales below production but activity fully maintained. England: Moderate. France: Quieter. Japan: Sales above production, activity likely increase.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Dec. 14.

January	12.46+01
March	12.43+05
May	12.32+10
July	12.19+13
October	11.80+17
Middling Spot	13.03+65

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Dec. 14.

December	12.63—04
January	12.44+05
March	12.41+06
Middling Spot	12.85
11-0 a.m Ranges.—	
January	12.48/12.48
March	12.44/12.44
May	12.29/12.29
Noon Call.—	
January	
March	12.45
May	12.30

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Dec. 14.

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	27,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	14,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 14.

December	6.78+11
January	6.76+06
February	6.76+06
March	6.75+05
April	6.73+06
May	6.72+04
June	6.69+04
July	6.67+04
August	6.53+03
September	6.47+03
October	6.42+03
November	6.38+02
December	6.38+02
Middling Spot	6.99+07
10-12 a.m. quotations.	
January	6.75
March	6.75

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 14.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS.—	
January	10.07
March	10.15
May	10.19
July	12.20
August	10.20
September	10.20
F.G.F. Spot	10.71

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 14.

BROACH.—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.58
Fine (Good Staple)	5.73
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.88
OOMRA—	
Fine (No 1 staple)	5.62
Superfine (No 1 staple)	5.77
Choice (No 1 staple)	5.92
BENGAL—	
Good	4.41
Fully Good	4.51
Fine	4.63

LONDON SEEDS.
London, Dec. 14.

Linseed La Plata Hull C. I. F. Dec paid	£11/16/3
Linseed Calcutta London C. I. F. Dec-Jan. sellers	£14/5/0
Linseed Bombay London C. I. F. Dec-Jan. sellers	£14/17/6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont C. I. F. Dec-Jan. sellers	£14/0/0
Castorseed Bombay Hull C. I. F. Dec-Jan. sellers	£14/12/6

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, Dec. 14.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	8 7/8

BUSINESS HOLIDAY.

All City markets will remain entirely closed on Wednesday being Mahomedan Holiday.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 15.

Following a further rise of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 225/12 for Broach A/M. delivery but declined to Rs. 225 on realising. Later on there was some covering and prices advanced to Rs. 225/8. The undertone of the market was firm.

It appears that in New York there is considerable speculative buying particularly from Wall Street operators as other commodity markets are advancing. This belief has some foundation and hedge selling being absent prices are moving up but trade seems reluctant to follow the rise as cloth demand is less active. However if the U. S. Government offers loan cotton, the rise will be checked.

In sympathy with overnight New York closing advices the Liverpool market was due to open unchanged and the Liverpool market also opened unchanged so the local market remained uninfluenced and Broach A/M delivery was quoted at Rs. 225/8. Business was limited and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:

Broach A-M	224	12	0
Oomra D-J	204	4	0
Oomra March	203	8	0
Bengal D-J	166	4	0
Bengal March	165	4	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Dec 15

	Extra Sprfine	Sup Fine	F	G	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	...	176	173	170	167
Punjab	...	176	173	170	167
Oomra No. 3	215	212	209	206	...
C P No. 1	230	227	224	221	...
C P No. 2	220	217	214	211	...
Khandesh	212	209	206	203	...

READY COTTON SALES
Bombay, Dec 15

180 Toyomankwak Arvi 210
200 Toyomankwak Darwaha 3 on
100 G G Kesha and Co Chandur 2 on
84 G G Kesha and Co Dhamangaon 207 1/2
200 Langli and Co Hansi 5 1/2 on
200 Raghavji Kanji Murzapur 5 1/4 off
104 N Rajaram Khamgaon 210 1/2
55 N Rajaram Shegaon 210
55 Bombay and Co Pachora 1 off
61 Patel Cotton Katol 15 on
100 Dawn Mill, Nabha 8 on
57 H Bharmal Kupusin 175 1/4

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Dec 15

Bengal Superfine	178/81
Bengal Fine	173/75
Bengal F G	
C P 1 Fine	222/24
C P 2 Fine	214/15
Arvi Fine	214/15
Ellichpur	212/14
Berar	209/11
Khamgaon Fine	211/12
Mulkapur Fine	208/09
Khandesh Fine	205/09
Jalna/Sailu Fine	206/08
Burwah Sanavad Fine	214/15
1935-36 crop.	
Broach	220/25
Dhollera	210/15
Punjab/American	210/15
Sind N T	235/40
Punjab 289 F	247/52
Cambodia	260/65
Compta	215/25
Westerns	210/15
Miraj	210/15
Jagadia Ankleshwar	245/47
Surat	255/57
Navsari	263/65

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Bombay, Dec 15
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	1,656	26,637
Central India	2,656	35,211
Barsi and Nagar	930	26,548
Hyderabad Gaorani	611	7,367
Berar	5,329	121,095
Central Provinces	1,705	25,054
Total Oomras	12,887	241,932
Dholera	75	3,002
N W Provinces	...	2,638
Rajputana	328	6,149
Sind-Punjab	2,015	82,220
Broach	...	2,213
Coompta and Dharwar	101	6,888
Westerns Northerns	163	6,195
Cocoanada	...	16
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	1,067
Persian	1	9
American	...	2,767
Egyptian and African	239	70,385
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	4	5
Total	15,843	425,486

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 10th Dec

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	750	72,755
Japan and China	7,717	224,603
Coast Ports	...	5,236
Up-country by Rail	...	44,531
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	55,989
Total	8,467	403,114

American Cotton Figures

	1936-37	1935-36
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 14-12-36	4833000	5124000
Receipts yesterday 14-12-36	27000	35000
Exports to date 14-12-36	2641000	3018000
Stock at Ports 11-12-36	2940000	2945000
Stock at Interior Towns 11-12-36	2327000	1369000
Stock at Liverpool 11-12-36	825000	579000
Visible Supply 11-12-36	6757000	6937000
Quantity in sight 11-12-36	9003000	8563000
Quantity out of sight 11-12-36	5198000	4734000

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Dec. 14.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb. sellers	9 3/16

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 15.

Yesterday London gold prices declined one penny to £7-1-9. London-Paris Exchange rate was 3 points down at 105.13. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.90 19/32. London silver prices were 3/16d. up at 21 3/8d. India bought and China was a small seller and the market was quiet New York silver was quoted at 45 1/2 cents, while the Montreal market was closed. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 13/32 The local market was fairly active with improved buying. The market opened at Rs. 52/10 and advanced to Rs. 53 on buying by professional Cheksoys but later the rise was checked by realising and prices stood at Rs. 52/24. The gold market was quiet with a limited turnover.

GOLD—	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	35	1	9
Magsar	35	1	3
Posh	35	1	0
SILVER—			
Ready	52	13	6
Magsar	52	14	6
Posh	53	0	0

N. Y. Silver

New York, Dec. 14.

Spot Silver prices were raised to-day 1/4 cent to 45-1/2 cents.

LONDON SILVER.
London, Dec. 14.

Spot	21 3/8
Forward	21 3/8

LONDON GOLD.
London, Dec. 14.

Gold bars fine per ounce	£7/1/9

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Dec 15

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£45 2 6
Standard copper 3 months	£45 10 0
Electrolytic copper	£49 15 0
New York—	
Blue Eagle	10.50 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle	10.55 cents.
Bombay market	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 35 12 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 45 12 0
Tone: Firm.	

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 12th Dec.	18,372
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	409,643
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	397,464
Increase	12,179

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—
Jan. 135 May 141 at Cross Rate 4.90 19/32.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1937 226—Liverpool May 6.72 Rs. 66 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York—
Broach A/M. 1937 226—New York May 12.32 Rs. 53 at Cross Rate 4.90 19/32

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Dec. 14.

Broach A/M. 1937 Op. 224 1/4; Highest 225 3/4; Lowest 223 3/4; Closing 225 3/4.

Oomra D/J. Op. 204 1/4; Highest 205; Lowest 203 3/4; Closing 205.

Oomra March Op. 203 1/4; Highest 204 1/4; Lowest 203; Closing 204 1/4.

Bengal D/J. Op. 166; Highest 167; Lowest 165 3/4; Closing 167.

Bengal March Op. 164 1/2; Highest 165 3/4; Lowest 164 1/2; Closing 165 3/4

T/Mandi for Broach A/M. Settlement (21-12-36) Rs. 3 1/2

T/Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 15.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Dec. 15.

December	230.40+340
February	234.90+210
March	231.90+220
April	228.60+250
June	226.00+180

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Dec 15

Wheat	16,826 cwts.
Linseed	490 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	498 cwts.
Gingellysced	8,567 cwts.
Poppyseed	7 cwts.
Groundnuts	32,769 cwts.
Castorseeds	858 cwts.
Rice	8,791 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,281 cwts.
Cottonseed	27,144 cwts.
Gram	1,141 cwts.
Joowar	1,068 cwts.
Barley	7 cwts.
Bajree	3,071 cwts.
Indian sugar	2,589 cwts.
Coal	1,323 tons.

BURMA CORPORATION LTD.

Bawdwin Mine: During the month of November 37,000 tons of ore were mined, including 749 tons of High Grade Ore. 33,980 tons of Ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 12,302 tons of Leady Concentrates.

10,890 tons of Lead-bearing material, including 102 tons of High Grade Ore were smelted in the Blast Furnaces, producing 6,082 tons Hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery.

Refinery Products were:—
6,250 tons Refined Lead.
515,000 ounces Refined Silver.

Experimental Zinc Plant produced 6,303 tons Zinc Concentrates, assaying 7.1 ounces of Silver, 3.75 per cent Lead, 57.5 per cent Zinc.

In addition to the above 700 tons Copper Matte were produced from the teratment of accumulated smelter by-products and 6,854 tons Copper Ore.

100 tons of Refined Antimonial Lead and 360 tons Speiss were also produced.

Included in the tonnage of Refined Lead is 11 tons recovered from the smelting of Copper Ore.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Bombay, Dec. 15.

T C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D—	1/6 1/8
Banks buying T T	1/6 3/16 near 5/32 forward.
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	272 3/4
Banks selling T T	270 3/4
Banks buying T T	268 1/2
PARIS	
Banks selling T T	789
Banks buying T T	804
U.S.A.	
Banks selling T T	77 1/4
Banks buying T T	77
ROTTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	67 7/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	67 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	33 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	30 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/8
BERLIN	
Banks selling D D	91
CROSS RATE—	
New York London 14th instant	4.90 5/8
Japan London 15th instant	1/1 31/32
Java London 15th instant	8.96 3/4
Hongkong London 15th instant	1/3
Shanghai London 15th instant	1/2 13/32
London Paris 14th instant	105.13
London Belgium 14th instant	29.02 1/2
London Switzerland 14th instant	21.33 3/4
London Berlin 14th instant	12.19
London Stockholm 14th instant	19.39 1/2
London New York 14th instant	4.90 9/16
London Amsterdam 14th instant	9.01
London Italy 14th instant	93.18

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.

12th instant	£7-1-10
14th instant	£7-1-9
Silver London Ready	
12th instant	21 3/16
14th instant	21 3/8
Silver London Forward	
12th instant	21 3/16
14th instant	21 3/8
Silver New York Ready.	
12th instant	45
14th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos	
12th instant	1 1/8 p.c.
14th instant	1 1/8 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos	
12th instant	1 p.c.
14th instant	1 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money—	
Call	1 p.c.
3 Mos.	1 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 1/4 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.	

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Dec. 14.

Bank bills 3 months market rate 1 1/16 per cent to 1 1/8 per cent.

Bank bills 6 months market rate 7/8 per cent to 1 per cent.

Fine trade bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

Fine trade bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent

Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Dec. 14.

T. T. London on:—	
New York (Closing rate)	4.90 9/16
Paris	105.13
Berlin	12.19
Madrid	nominal 62.00
Amsterdam	9.01
Brussels	29.02 1/2
Milan	93.18
Berne	21.33 3/4
Prague	138.93

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Dec. 14.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£74 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£83 1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£98 1/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£114 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£34 3/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£106 3/4
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£105 7/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£116 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£114 7/8
Chartered Bank of India Australia and China	£15 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£107
National Bank of India	£47
P and O Banking Corporation	£10

LINSEED OIL.
London, Dec. 14.

Linseed Oil, Naked London per cwt. December sellers	36/10 1/2
Linseed Oil, Naked London per cwt. Jan-Apr. sellers	£7/3

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Dec. 14.

Wheat Rosario Santa Fe Jan-Feb. sellers	38/4 1/2
Wheat Barletta Russo Jan-Feb. sellers	38/6
Wheat South Australian Jan-Feb. sellers	45/9

New York Sugar

New York, Dec 14

March	2.84 unchanged
May	2.87+1
July	2.89+1
September	2.91+1

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Dec 15

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready Javas	13	4	0
Shipment December	3	11	0
Shipment Jan Mar	3	11	0
Shipment July Sept	3	13	0
Kesar (New)	12	5	0
Saraya	11	15	0
Java Spot	F.	4.30	

Cheerful Tone In Share Bazar

New High Levels For Steel Shares

COTTON AND CEMENT SHARES STEADY

BOMBAY: December 15.

After a lull, the local Stock Exchange displayed cheerful tone to-day with renewed speculative buying.

Tata Steel shares were again in limelight and reached new high levels under professional buying.

As pointed out before, Professional Bulls, who carry large long-interest, are behind the rise and are forcing short-covering. It was often pointed out that short sales are dangerous, but the market opinion being divided, there are some who believe that present prices are fictitious, but in speculative ventures there is little room for reason and particularly in a market like the present one, which is highly manipulated, we find no justification for short sales, although prices are unduly high. The existence of this short interest is the chief cause of the strength of the market as bulls with their peculiar position can easily ascertain the extent of short interest. If all the unprotected short interest is covered up, it will be almost impossible even by big financial battalions to move up prices.

But in speculative markets such short sales are not uncommon, and Bulls are trying their best to squeeze them out. We again repeat that short sales are dangerous and even purchases are equally risky. Thus it will be advisable to have no interest at present.

To-day's activity was mostly confined among Tata Steel shares, which recorded sharp improvement. Tata Steel Dfds. were done as high as Rs. 881 and came down to Rs. 875, while Ordinary shares after touching Rs. 226-12 and declined to Rs. 225-12.

Cotton Mill and Cement shares were fairly steady, while Hydro-Electric shares attracted some realising at higher prices. Tata Power shares advanced to Rs. 1,617, but declined to Rs. 1,607 on profit-taking. Towards the close there was scattered realising, but the undertone of the market was firm and indicates higher prices.

TEXTILE MILLS.
Bombay, Dec. 15.

	Rs.	as
100 Ahm. Advance Rs. (8)	288	12
250 Bombay Dyeing	793	12
100 Century	156	14
100 Central India (Rs. 4)	254	14
100 Colaba (nil)	139	6
100 Coorla	95	0
250 David	80	0
250 Dawn	300	0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-3-9	
100 Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	110	0
100 Hokak (Rs. 2-8)	209	8
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1605	0
100 Indore (nil)	44	0
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	80	0
100 Kohinoor (Rs. 8)	253	12
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	525	0
250 Madras United	11	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	850	0
250 Model	42	0
50 Mysore (Rs. 3)	102	8
200 New Great (nil)	174	6
100 Oosmansnani (nil)	62	0
100 Phoenix (Rs. 10)	266	4
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs 2)	48	0
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	1880	0
50 Simplex (Rs. 4)	79	6
100 Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	199	6
100 Swan (nil)	92	8
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,238	12
1000 Western	680	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	117	8
25150 Central (As 12)	35	4
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1575	0
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	386	14
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	136	0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-3-4)	139	4
5 Union (As 4)	5-11-0	
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi (Rs. 1-5)	40	10
100 Coimbatore	184	6
75 Gwalior (Rs. 5)	142	8
160 Indian (Rs. 10-8)	531	14
40 Katni Def (Rs. 63-3-9)	2345	0
100 Katni ord. (Rs. 10)	391	4
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	307	8
10 Punjab (As. 12)	30	4
100 Shahabad (Rs. 13-8)	505	10
70 United (Rs. 2-3-8)	162	12
INSURANCE		
80 Empire	576	4
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	17	4
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	47	4
20 Mercantile	48	12
200 Oriental (125)	5425	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	8	1
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	169	6
1,000 Andhra Valley (45)	1716	4
10 Ajmer (As 4)	14	8
50 B'bay Tram (9-8)	152	13
100 Bombay Suburban	215	0
10 Broach	13	8
100 Karachi (4)	267	8
100 Poona (4)	265	0
100 Surat (Rs. 8)	208	2
100 Tata Hydro (Rs. 5)	193	2
1000 Tata Power	1605	0
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	918	12
100 C. Province	99	8
100 Dhond Baramati	106	0
100 Gujarat	94	0
100 Mandra Bhon	102	0
100 Pachora Jamner	99	0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	102	4
500 Tapty Valley (17-8)	777	8
MININGS.		
10 Shivrajpur (Rs. 8)	43	4
30 Tata Steel Def. (Rs. 7-8)	875	0
75 Tata Steel Ord. (Rs. 6)	225	12
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock (Rs. 5)	256	4
50 Belapur Sugar (Rs. 10 plus 2)	XD 193	12
200 Bom. Safe Dep.	832	8
250 B'bay Steam (Rs. 15)	280	10
135 Bombay Burma (10)	552	8
135 Bombay Burma Cont. (Rs. 4)	188	12
85h. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5-11-6	
50 B. Telephone (128) 1/8d.	114	4
9 Burma Corp.	9	12
100 I. Bleaching (Rs. 4)	138	12
50 India Invest Trust	82	0
100 I. Radio defd. (12)	550	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec 15.

Century (156 4)	156	157	156
Bom. Dyeing (795)	795	798	796 793
Kohinoor (253/12)	255	253	254 253
Central India (251 4)	251	253	251
New Great (173 12)	172	175	174
Simplex (78 2)	78	79	
Swadeshi (198/12)	200	199 6	
Bundi (40/10)	40/12	40 6	
I. Cement 534/6)	534	536	535 531.14
Punjab (30 4)	30 4		
Shahabad (506/4)	506		
Andhra (1718/12)	1722	1720	1722 1717 1716
Tata Hydro (192 8)	192 8	193 2	193 7 193.2
Tata Power (1613.12)	1615	1618	1610 1605
Tram Ord. (153 7)	153 2	152 13	
T. Steel Dfd. (858/2)	858	866	865 877 871 875 873 880 875
T. Steel Ord. (223.8)	223 8	224 12	226 225 226 8 225/12
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (178 4)	178.4	177/12 178	
Bellapur (193 2)	193	192	196
B. Steam (290)	290		
B. Burma (547 8)	547	551	557 562

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec 15.

2 3/4 per cent 1948 52	101, 6
3 per cent 1951 54	103 9
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	105 2
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	100/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947 50 Loan	107/7
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	111/12
4 per cent 1960,70 Loan	115/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955 60 Loan	120/6
3 per cent (1 P Bonds	90/12
5 per cent 1939/44	108/14
5 per cent 1940,45 Loan	111/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938,40 Loan	107/8
TAX FREES	
3 per cent 1945,55	121 4
4 per cent 1953 63 Loan	113/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	107/6
5 per cent 1945 Mysore	126/4
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P T	1974 112/0
4 per cent M Deb	1974 111/8
5 per cent M Deb	1959 120.0
6 per cent M Deb	1954 132
6 per cent K P T	1956 132

Note.—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs 99 15 6 and touched Rs. 100 and closed steady at Rs. 99.15.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Dec. 11.

Call Loan London	1 2
3 per cent	88 1 4
3 1/2 per cent	98 1 4
3 1/2 per cent 1854 59	105 3 4
4 per cent 1948 53	109 1 2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	114 1.2
4 1/2 per cent 1958 68	118
5 per cent 1942/47	113
3 per cent 1949 52	101 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	54 3 8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	106 3 4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	105 7.8

100 I. Radio ord. (15)	522	8
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	621	4
15 Scindia (Re. 1)	19	11
30 Premier Const. (Rs. 1-13)	92	8
25 Tata Oil (nil)	18	6
PREFERENCE.		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1575	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	315	0
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	87	12
5 p.c. Central India	535	0
7 p.c. Katni 1st	136	4
7 p.c Katni 2nd	146	4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13	10
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st.	107	0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	102	8
7 p.c Tata Hydro	162	8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1617	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st.	199	6
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	178	0
9½ p c Tata Mill	9	8
7 p.c Vishnu	977	8

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

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JUPITER GENERAL
has a net-work of agencies throughout the country.
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REGD. NO. B. 1066

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1936

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

King Took Up Cause Of Wales' Poor

TUSSLE WITH BALDWIN?

Monarch Can Set Aside Cabinet Plans, Hold British Journals

The King's visit to the distressed areas of South Wales, his brushing aside of Cabinet plans to stage-manage the visit, and his mixing with people more freely than those anxious to hide facts would have liked him to, did not help in cementing friendship between the King and the Cabinet, which had neglected to do anything effective for relief so far.

In calling Mr. Percy Malcolm Steward, the "shelved" Commissioner for Special Areas,—whose recommendations had been rejected by the Cabinet—for a dinner and in discussing the problem with him, the King got on the nerves of Mr. Baldwin.

The constitutional position of the King and his Cabinet was raised and discussed in British journals when the King thus attempted to plod the Cabinet.

The issue could not have been raised unless it were already under discussion behind closed doors for a fairly long period.

The discussion arose not out of private action but public policy. Following are some of the extracts from British journals:—

Edward VIII.

BALDWIN MAKES BITTER FACE

Minister Shelved By Baldwin Called For Discussion

The Marquess of Donegöll writes in "Sunday Dispatch":—

The King's ears must have burned in South Wales at the universal and loudly voiced admiration of thinking young people in London.

It is not so much the King's democratic outlook on life and obvious desire to mix freely, as a man, among his subjects that delights them. They know his modern outlook well enough to take that more or less for granted.

A "Go-Getter"

But this is what makes them rub their hands and chuckle with glee. At last we have, in a position practically immune from the usual "shelving" technique with which bureaucracy deals with importunate reformers, a man whose mind works at a modern pace along modern channels. Also a man who, when he has made up his mind that a thing is right, thinks, unlike most politicians, that the next thing is to see that it gets done as quickly as possible.

Chased Themselves

I would like to have seen Mr. Baldwin's face when he received the news in Glasgow that the King had summoned Mr. Percy Malcolm Stewart, the "shelved" Commissioner for the Special Areas, to meet the Minister of Labour and dine in the train.

As for the Cabinet, I am told that they spent quite an uncomfortable time chasing themselves in small circles in an effort to decarbonise themselves enough to catch up with the monarch.

Mr. Baldwin.

Leader At Last

No wonder the King's "advisers" go round shaking their heads and speculating as to which hallowed cobweb will be the next to encounter his duster.

But the youth of the country has long been looking for a leader and a man of action. I am convinced that the King has every young Briton 100 per cent. behind him and that they hope he will go on putting cats among the bureaucratic pigeons.

Wants To Know Day To Day Progress Of Plans

The Political Correspondent of "Sunday Dispatch" writes:—

The visit of the King to the South Wales special areas and his spontaneous comments have had an immediate effect on the Cabinet.

I understand that His Majesty has asked to be kept informed of any development in the Cabinet's plans. He will receive from Mr. Ernest Brown, Minister of Labour, in the future, reports of the position of unemployment in the special areas.

Conferences With Ministers

The King will have important conferences with his Ministers about the special areas within the next few weeks.

Visits to large works and unemployed welfare centres will form an important part of the visit.

The King, in his speech at the opening of Parliament on November 3, called attention to proposals for betterment of the special areas. He said:

"You will be invited to extend the period of operation of the Special Areas (Development and Improvement) Act, 1934. You will be invited to consider proposals for the furtherance of reorganisation in the coal industry, and for the unification of coal royalties under national control."

KING MOVED BY DISTRESS

Demands That Plans Of Relief Must Be Framed At Once

The "Sunday Express", writes:—

The King intends to follow up immediately his promise to the distressed areas that "something will be done" to relieve them.

He has already discussed the position of the South Wales areas, on the spot, with Mr. Ernest Brown (Minister of Labour), Sir Kingsley Wood (Minister of Health), Sir George Gillett (Special Areas Commissioner), and Mr. Malcolm Stewart, the retiring commissioner.

The "Sunday Express" understands that King Edward proposes to have further talks with these Ministers, and that he will probably call other leading members of the Cabinet, including Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, into consultation, within the next few days.

May Visit Other Areas

A conference of all concerned with relief schemes—voluntary organisations, Government officials, religious bodies and local authorities—may later be summoned by the King to discuss the whole position and co-ordinate assistance plans.

King Edward may also visit other depressed areas.

The King has told his friends that he was moved beyond words by the sights he saw in South Wales last week, and has expressed in strong terms his determination that something shall be done immediately to bring help to the stricken areas.

The "Sunday Express" Political Correspondent writes: The King can act only through his Ministers, but it is quite constitutional for him to apply a "spur" to them, if he thinks fit.

The "revolt" of Conservative M.P.'s over the Government's proposal to continue the Special Areas Commissioners' powers unchanged for another year is worrying Ministers and the Government Whips, and it threatens to spread unless a determined effort is made by Ministers—in the words of the King—to "get something done" for the distressed areas.

WHAT KING CAN DO

He Has All Rights Dictator Can Exercise

The "Sunday Referee" writes:—

King Edward promised South Wales: "I will do something for you."

Many people wonder what powers a modern King has to take active part in ruling the country.

Actually, he has powers equal to those of the greatest dictator—though few of them have been exercised for many reigns.

Though King Edward would never dream of doing so, he can disband Parliament, refuse to allow it to meet again, and prevent any of its Bills from becoming law.

He can declare war on any country—or make peace. He can even disband the armed forces.

Marriage Rights

His privileges include the right to marry any commoner, thereby raising her to royal status. No rates need he pay, no number need his motor-car bear.

He cannot be sued for libel, he pays no postal charges, his servants and officers are immune from arrest.

He can overrule the highest Court in the land, pardon all criminals, or make everyone peer or peeress.

One privilege enjoyed by Britain's humblest citizen is denied to King Edward—he may not vote.

BRITAIN'S FUTURE QUEEN

Princess Elizabeth driving in the streets of London.

TEARS IN KING'S EYES

Cabinet's Stage Managing Set Aside

"John Bull" writes:—

"Something must be done to meet the situation. . . I will do all I can to assist you." It is King Edward speaking to an unemployed shop assistant, Allan Harris, of Blaenavon, during his visit to bleak, devastated South Wales. And—at last—the Government has agreed that "something must be done." Terrified by gathering public anger—as intense as that which swept Sir Samuel Hoare out of the Foreign Office last year—deserted by many younger Tories in the Commons, inundated by petitions from Marchers whom Mr. Baldwin tried to snub until he discovered the nation's sympathy was behind them, and harassed by stinging Labour and Liberal criticism—at last, after five years of folded hands and fatalism, the Cabinet has whimpered and pro-

(Continued on Page 13 Col. 4.)

Churchill Will Soon Be Himself Again?

Move To Form New "National Government: Support For League Of Nations

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

A meeting arranged by the League of Nations Union in defence of freedom and peace at the Albert Hall was addressed by members of varying political creeds, including Mr. Winston Churchill, Sir Walter Citrine, and Lady Bonham Carter.

It is believed that if Mr. Churchill is not taken in the Cabinet by the beginning of January, he will continue to attend all such party meetings in order to create a new centre Party for the purpose of forming a new National Government.

"STOP THE WAR"

Messages expressing sympathy with the objects of the meeting were received from Sir Austen Chamberlain, Lord Cecil, Mr. J. R. Clynes, Sir Herbert Samuel, and others.

Mr. Churchill delivered the principal speech of the evening. He said they were gathered together with one object and that was to stop the next war, of which they had heard so much talk.

They would like to stop the next war while time remained for this had had enough of the last war not to want another. The seriousness and urgency of the danger was ex-emplified by the divergence of political opinion represented on the platform. "We had reached a fateful milestone in human history."

Speaking about Sir Oswald Mosley and his party Mr. Churchill said that the "Blackshirts" grovelled to Nazi dictatorship in order that they could make people in their turn grovel to them. They offered to Germany the colonies for which Britian held mandates under the League of Nations irrespective of the will of the natives.

Mr. Churchill, speaking about the Communists, only referred to the Trotskyites, whom he characterised as "furious fanatics whose sole aim was to throw the world into one supreme convulsion."

So Necessary Now.

Mr. Churchill believed that the League of Nations was never so necessary for the peace of the world as it was now; that it had never had to find a chance of such solid backing as it now had. They must not be disheartened by the failure and humiliation that had befallen the previous efforts of the League in circumstances unsuitable for the realization of its power. He then declared:

"If you wish to stop this coming war—if coming it is we must in the year that lies before us—nay, in the next six months—gather together the great nations, all as well armed as possible and united under the Covenant of the League in accordance with the principles of the League and in this way we may reach a position where we can invite the German people to join this organisation of world security, where we can invite them to take their place freely in the circle of nations to preserve peace, and where we shall be able to assure them that we seek no security for ourselves which we do not extend most freely to them."

Amongst others who supported Mr. Churchill by their presence on the platform were: Lord Allen, the Duchess of Atholl, Lord Davies, Sir Walter Layton, Lord Melchett, Sir Archibald Sinclair, Lord Strabolgi and Lord Wolmer M.P.—United Press.

93 GERMANS DENATIONALISED

Nobel Prize Winner Put On "Black List"

BERLIN, (By Air Mail).

Ninety-three Germans, including some very famous names in the annals of literature, have been deprived of German Nationality by a decree of the Home Office for "injuring German reputation by a lack of loyalty to the German Reich and people."

Herr Thomas Mann, winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1929, along with several members of the family are in the list.

The property and money belonging to these persons inside Germany will be automatically confiscated.—United Press.

NEGUS TO BE SUED?

Lloyds' Move To Recover £120,000 Paid As Insurance Amount

ROME, (By Air Mail).

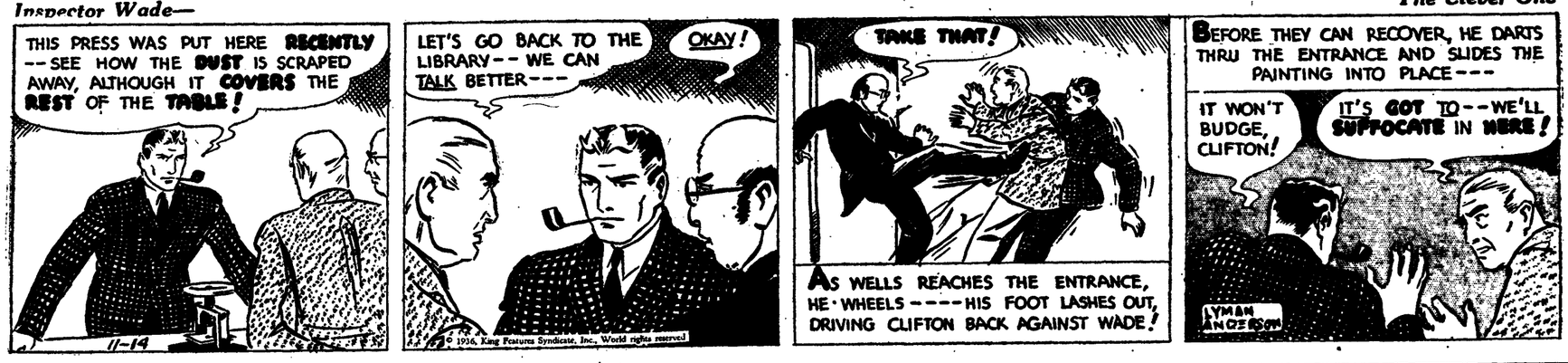
The official Fascist organ of Turin, "La Stampa," declared that Lloyd's Assurance Company intends to sue the Emperor of Abyssina, Haile Selassie, in a British court for ordering the destruction of Addis Ababa, which has caused the company to pay out £120,000 in insurance losses.

It is understood that a 'prima facie' case, according to International Law, can be made against the Abyssinian Emperor.—United Press.

Patna: Sir Saiyid Sultan Ahmed, Bar-at-Law, Kt., has been reappointed Government Advocate with effect from January 1, 1937.—A. P.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *The Clever One*


THIS PRESS WAS PUT HERE RECENTLY --SEE HOW THE DUST IS SCRAPED AWAY, ALTHOUGH IT COVERS THE REST OF THE TABLE!
11-14
LET'S GO BACK TO THE LIBRARY--WE CAN TALK BETTER---
OKAY!
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TAKE THAT!
AS WELLS REACHES THE ENTRANCE, HE WHEELS ----HIS FOOT LASHES OUT, DRIVING CLIFTON BACK AGAINST WADE!
BEFORE THEY CAN RECOVER, HE DARTS THRU THE ENTRANCE AND SLIDES THE PAINTING INTO PLACE---
IT WON'T BUDGE, CLIFTON!
IT'S GOT TO--WE'LL SUFFOCATE IN HERE!
LYMAN ANDERSON

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